

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 16, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 64, 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 69, 54

December 16, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 62 p.m. 64
Humidity 85 87

HER FORECAST
FINE
rometer 30.08

2810 戊九廿月十年寅甲

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1914.

四拜禮 號七十月二拾英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE ENGLISH COAST.

DAMAGE FAIRLY SERIOUS: CIVILIANS AND SOLDIERS KILLED.

Patrols Engage Fleeing Warships.

ONE GERMAN CRUISER SAID TO BE BLOWN UP.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Soldiers and Civilians Killed.

Dec. 17, 2.35 p.m.
It is officially stated that seven soldiers have been killed and fourteen wounded—and twenty-two civilians killed and fifty wounded—at Hartlepool. There have been thirteen casualties at Scarborough and four at Whitby. There has been no panic anywhere.

German Vessel Blown Up.

Dec. 16, 10.55 p.m.
The Evening Standard states that the captain of a ketch, off Saltburn, saw the British squadron engage three German ships. One of these was blown up, another bolted and the third was last seen engaged.

The Official Story.

Dec. 16, 11.55 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that the Admiralty announces that a German cruiser force made a demonstration on the Yorkshire coast in the course of which they shelled West Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough. A number of their fastest ships were employed. They remained about an hour off the coast. They were engaged by patrol vessels on the spot. As soon as the presence of the enemy was reported, the British patrolling squadron endeavoured to out them off. On sighting the British, the Germans retreated at full speed, and, favoured by the mist, succeeded in escaping. The losses on both sides were small, but full reports have not yet been received.

The Admiralty points out that such a demonstration, though not difficult to accomplish, provided a certain amount of risk is accepted, is devoid of military significance. It may cause some loss of civilians and some damage to property, which is much to be regretted, but it must not in any circumstances be allowed to modify the general naval policy which is being pursued.

Serious Damage.

Dec. 16, 4.55 p.m.
It is evident to-night that the damage done by the bombardment is fairly serious, especially at Scarborough.

Civilians Killed.

Some civilians were killed at Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, and possibly over a hundred were injured.

Bravery of the People.

The behaviour of the people was splendid, and there were many instances of great bravery.

Servians Take 60,000 Prisoners.

The Servians have taken prisoners totalling 60,000.

Fate of the Messoudiyeh.

Dec. 16, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that a Constantinople despatch states that the Turkish battleship Messoudiyeh sank at her anchorage. The crew were able to leave.

St. Paul's Intercession Service.

Dec. 16, 4.55 p.m.
A twenty four hours' intercession service began at St. Paul's Cathedral at eight o'clock this morning.

King of Servia and Princes Lead Troops into Belgrade.

Dec. 16, 4.30 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the King of Servia and the Princess entered Belgrade yesterday at the head of the troops and proceeded to the Cathedral, where Te Deum was sung.

English Stock Exchange Improving.

Dec. 16, 3.10 p.m.
The Stock Exchange position is fundamentally improving. It is generally believed that thirty millions sterling have been repaid of the original eighty million loan to the Stock Exchange.

West Hartlepool Fortress Drives Enemy Off.

Dec. 16, 3.15 p.m.
The War Office announces that the commander of the fortress at West Hartlepool reports that German warships engaged the fortress between eight and nine o'clock and the enemy was driven off. A small German warship also opened fire on Scarborough and Whitby.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

British Squadron Bombards Westend.

Dec. 16, 5.35 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
A British squadron violently bombarded Westend, north-east of Lombardzyde.
[Westend is on the coast about nine miles south-west of Ostend.]

Allies' Progress.

The Belgians repelled a counter-attack at Saint Georges, and occupied farms on the left bank of the Yser.

Our troops have already gained some ground in the direction of Klein-Zollebeke, and also progressed, though less markedly, in the region of Saint Eloi.

There have been artillery duels in the regions of Arras, the Aisne and Champagne, wherein we gained the advantage.

There is nothing to report in Argonne.

We repelled in Woivre several German attacks at Bois-de-Montmore, and retained the trenches we had captured.

We repelled the enemy in Alsace to the westward of Cernay.

German Warships in North Sea.

Dec. 16, 1 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that German movements of some importance are taking place this morning in the North Sea.

Scarborough and Hartlepool have been shelled.

Our flotillas have been engaged at various points.

The situation is developing.

Scarborough Bombarded.

Dec. 16, 1.35 p.m.

A message from Scarborough reports that four German cruisers bombarded the town in the morning.

Shelling Causes Excitement.

Dec. 16, 2.45 p.m.

The shelling of Scarborough began at eight in the morning. People rushed into houses. There was considerable excitement. Some entrained for Hull. These people declare that much damage has been done to property by the bombardment, which was very heavy. An engine driver described the shells as falling thickly around.

More Churches as German Targets.

Dec. 16, 2.45 p.m.

Fog prevailed and it appears that a German cruiser was lying off Castle Cliff. The roof of St. Martin's Church was struck and a great hole was made in another church. Some women and children were running in nightclothes. Several houses had their roofs blown off by shells. About fifty shells were fired.

French Reports.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

South of Ypres, the Allies progressed, occupying, after a fierce struggle, several trenches on the enemy's first line. The British troops brilliantly carried a wood west of Wyteschaste.

Cannons prevailed in the Albert and Roye regions, where the French artillery was very active.

A violent cannonade by the Germans on the outskirts of Crouy, north-west of Soissons, prevailed all day.

In Alsace the Germans managed to re-occupy Steinbach, after fierce and violent counter-attacks, but were checked by the French troops in the village and could not emerge.

The French troops took prisoners and maintained their occupation of the heights overlooking Cernay.

The Austrian corps operating south of Belgrade have succeeded in re-crossing the Save and the Danube, and have occupied heights overlooking Belgrade.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Dec. 15, 6 p.m.

We repulsed energetically vigorous counter-attacks along the Ypres canal. We progressed slightly in Argonne. In Alsace the enemy's artillery showed great activity, but we maintained our positions everywhere, except at Steinbach, where the German infantry succeeded in gaining a footing.

An official message from Petrograd says that in Caucasus we threw the enemy back in disorder all along the front, routing them along the Euphrates with heavy losses.

A Constantinople message says: Parliament has met and the Sultan read a speech from the Throne.

(Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

Dec. 16.

Earl Kitchener announced that, after a period of comparative quiet, fighting in northern France has recommenced. A combined attack by the Allies was made yesterday on the line Hollebeke-Wytschaste. Several German trenches and a number of prisoners were captured; and substantial progress was made.

In Servia from December 10 to 12 the enemy continued to retreat along the whole line. Servian advanced guards reached Valiki-Bosniak in the direction of Shabatz, and Zavlaka in the direction of Losnitsa. The enemy abandoned many trophies during the retreat. Up to the 11th the Servians captured, since the resumption of the offensive, 28,000 prisoners, 70 guns and 44 mitrailleuses. In Montenegro, after two days' fighting, the Montenegrins occupied Vishegrad.

The Austrians were thrown back on the other side of the Drina. With regard to the shortage of grain in Germany, the Cologne Gazette says, if matters continue as at present, a state of famine will

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

ensue in all districts where the consumption of corn is greater than the means of production. Certain metals are also very scarce. Maximum prices are now to be fixed for all important metals. Particular, copper has become very scarce, and it is even reported that the Germans are confiscating copper articles of every description in an attempt to make good the deficit. All imported metals are to become the property of the military authorities.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Finding of Court of Enquiry re H.M.S. Bulwark.

Dec. 15, 10 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Court of Enquiry into the loss of H.M.S. Bulwark finds that the explosion was due to the accidental ignition of ammunition on board the ship.

There is no evidence to support the suggestion that the loss of the ship was due either to treachery on board or to an act of the enemy.

Austrian Explanation of the Evacuation of Belgrade.

Dec. 15, 7.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that an Austrian communique says the retirement of the right wing involved a change in the military situation, consequently Belgrade was evacuated without fighting.

Our troops, the communique adds, have fought long and fatiguing battles, but are in the best spirits.

Large Forces of the Enemy on Vistula Left Bank.

Dec. 16, 2.30 a.m.

An official statement published in Petrograd states:—Our offensive movement in the Mlava region continues successfully. Large enemy forces continue to concentrate on the left bank of the Vistula, and several new detachments have been discovered close to the river near Iloff.

There has been fierce fighting since Monday morning between Lowicz, on the Vistula, and the left bank of the Bzura, both sides alternately attacking and defending. We made some progress.

The fighting elsewhere is less intense.

It is reported that the enemy is weakening between Ozenstochowa and Oracow, the Germans in that region completing movements by railway towards the passes of the Carpathians.

Fighting is developing in Western Galicia.

Austrians Claim to Have Caused Russian Retreat.

Dec. 16, 3.55 a.m.

An Austrian communique says:—Our offensive in West Galicia has caused the Russians to retreat. We are advancing northward and have reached the line Jaslo-Rejbro.

South of Oracow we took 31,000 prisoners.

News received on the 15th inst. is that the Russians are retiring from the entire front Rejbro-Wolbrom-Novorodonsk-Piotrkoff.

We have taken measures to meet the Russians advancing by the Carpathians.

BRITAIN'S NEW COLONY.

Captures at Rabaul.

One of the most useful vessels at Rabaul is the steamer Meklong, which was captured a few weeks after the occupation of New Guinea. The story of how this vessel was found has just been received, says the Sydney Evening News.

In common with other German steamers, the Meklong went into retirement when the Australian forces made their appearance, and a special effort was made to find her. Apparently, however, she had vanished off the face of the waters, because constant searching failed to reveal her whereabouts. But the Meklong had not been sunk. Her skipper had hidden her away in a place called Mioko, where he imagined she would be secure until the war was over. Probably such would have been the case, had it not been for the assistance of a native, for a well was the Meklong hidden that the crew left the Meklong, and went ashore to live, and it was this circumstance that led to the discovery of the vessel.

One of the crew, it is said, ill-treated a native, who thereupon betrayed the hiding place to the British authorities. The native piloted a boat round to Mioko from Rabaul, and the Meklong was taken without trouble, as there was nobody

at home." It had been reported that the captured steamer had a quantity of arms and other contraband on board, but the party who made the capture could find nothing. As it was possible that the crew had taken the arms and ammunition ashore, and occupied a defensive position, a careful search was made for the contraband. A diver went over the side of the Meklong, and he made an interesting discovery. A great deal of coal belonging to the steamer had been jettisoned by the Germans, and underneath this the diver found cases containing rifles and ammunition.

As was reported in the Evening News on Friday last, trouble is anticipated from a number of Germans in New Ireland. The first word of this outbreak was received from Mr. F. W. Green, who was held prisoner on a German steamer. It was imagined among the Germans that a Methodist missionary, Rev. W. H. Cox, was responsible for sending certain information to the British, and he was attacked and beaten by a number of German planters. In consequence of this outrage, a sergeant and half a dozen men were landed at Nombabani, seat of the trouble, and they invited the Germans, who had occupied an entrenched position by this time, to surrender. The Germans held out, and as a result an expedition has been sent against them. It is not thought, however, that there will be any fighting, as the native troops employed by the planters are said to be in a state of mutiny. Immediately a British force appears these natives will probably deal with their German allies.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Austrians claim to have taken 31,000 Russian prisoners. The Russian offensive in the Mlava region continues.

The Court of Enquiry into the blowing up of H.M.S. Bulwark found that the explosion was due to accidental ignition of the ammunition aboard.

The Austrians assert that Belgrade was evacuated without fighting.

It is announced that a British squadron is violently bombarding Westend.

The Belgian troops have occupied some farms on the left bank of the Yser.

It is stated that the Servians have captured altogether 60,000 prisoners.

The King of Servia has entered Belgrade at the head of his troops.

It is generally believed that thirty millions have been repaid of the original eighty million loan to the Stock Exchange.

German warships engaged the fortress at West Hartlepool but were driven off.

Shells fired by a German warship have damaged houses and churches at Scarborough.

German warships have shelled Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

To-day was prize-day at the Victoria British School.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon.

H.K.C.C. fixtures for the Christmas season are given to-day.

General news and an article on strengthening the Fleet appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Liquors, G. P. Lam-

met's Sales Room—11 a.m.

Saturday, December 19.

Sale of Silk and Fancy Goods—

G. P. Lammet's Sales Room—

2.30 p.m.

Sale of Szwat Drawn Work

and Embroideries—G. P. Lam-

met's Sales Room—11 a.m.

Y.W.C.A. Sale of work at St.

Paul's College.

Thursday, December 22.

Sale of Antique China and

Carica—G. P. Lammet's Sales

Room—2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, December 23.

Sale of Antique China and

Carica—G. P. Lammet's Sales

Room—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 2.

A.D.C. presents "Snowwhite

and the Frog Prince"—Theatre

Royal—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 3.

A.D.C. Matinee Theatre Royal

"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"

—4.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.

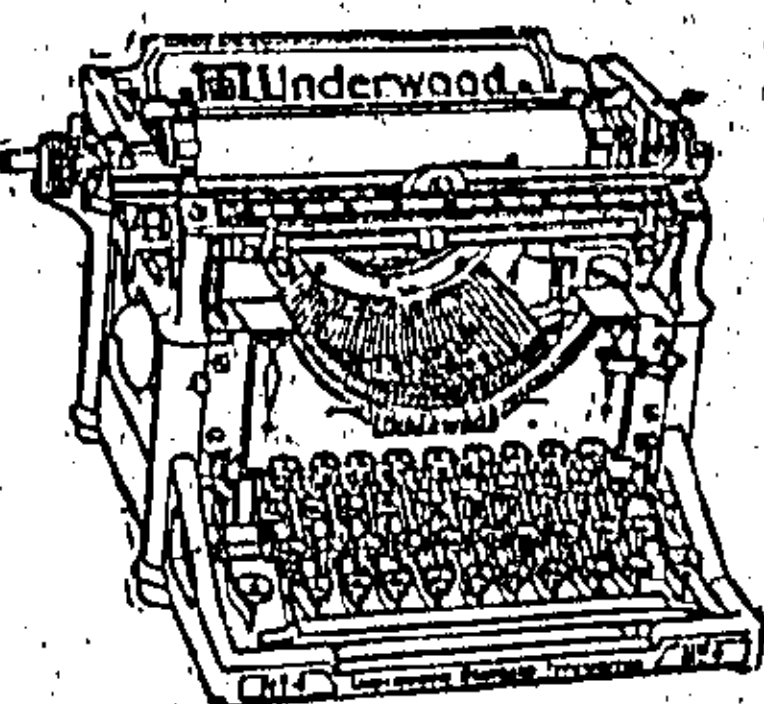
Garden Fete, H.K. University,

3-7 p.m.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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ture, has been a teacher to
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ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 14,
Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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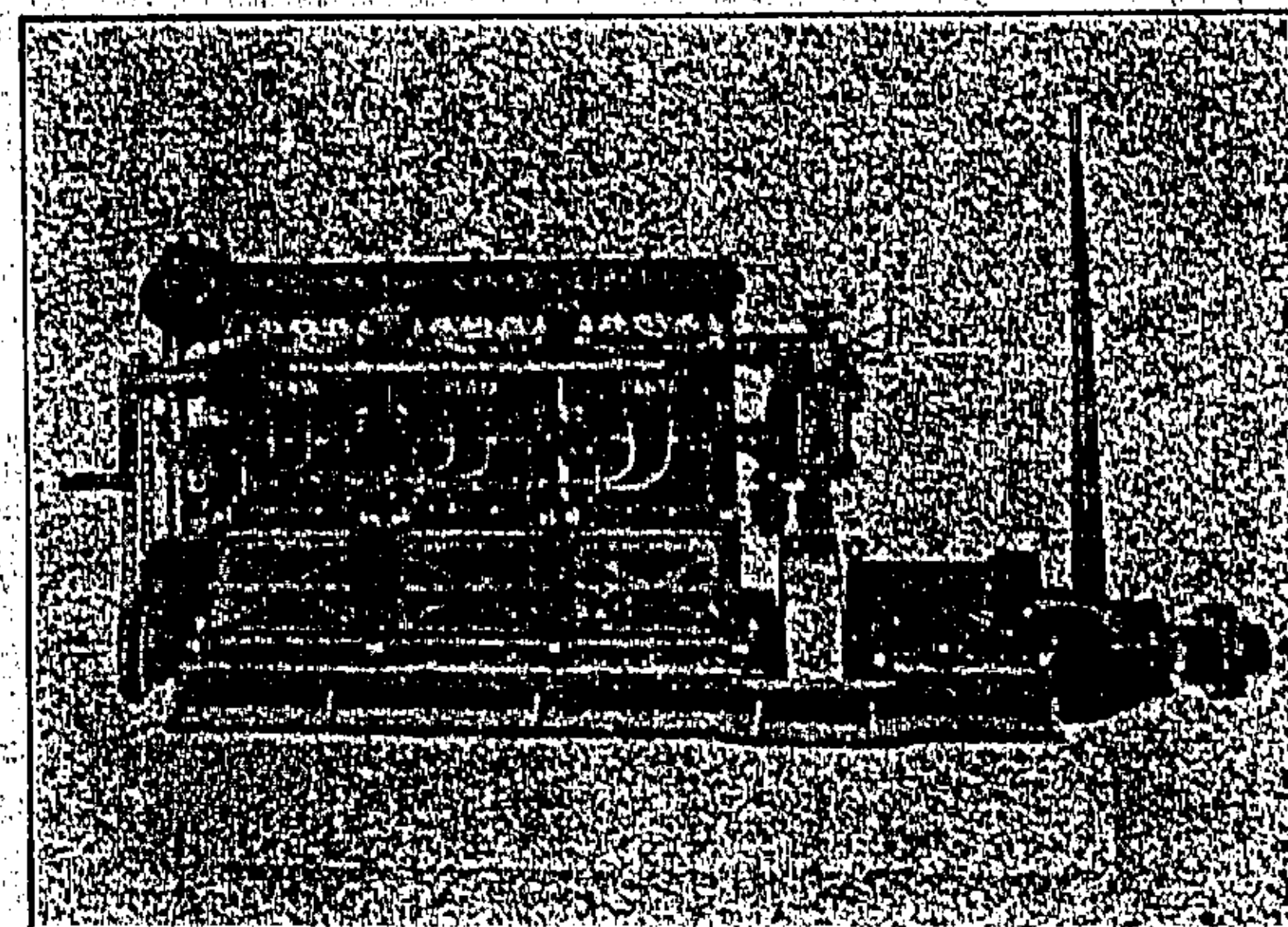
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South China Morning Post.

The Devil and the Deep Sea.
It would be idle to deny that
the Germans are capable of stern
resistance in their own territory
or, indeed, before it be entered
from the west, as we are informed
that concrete trenches are already
being constructed in Belgium, but
when threatened on two frontiers,
the danger of the situation will
not be lost on Berlin. The sig-
nificance of the crisis lies in the
extreme mobility of the Russian
forces and the seeming inability
of the Austro-German forces to
withstand their attack. Shortly
Germany will be called upon to
decide whether she will relinquish
her campaign in France and
Belgium or give way precipitately
before the Russian millions. She
is faced on both sides by powers
of endurance infinitely greater
than her own and by a more
invincible determination to con-
quer at all hazards. Looked at in
the light of these circumstances,
Germany's plight indeed must
give her statesmen "furiously to
think."

Daily Press.

The Rubber Industry.
At all events so far, the price
of rubber, instead of falling as a
great number of people imagined
it would do, has steadily risen,
and there has been no difficulty
at all in disposing of our product
promptly and satisfactorily. Ac-
cordingly, the outlook for the mo-
ment appears essentially favoura-
ble, and I think that we can look
forward to the future with entire
confidence. The subject is not
without interest for China.
Though China grows no rubber,
the prosperity of the industry is
a matter of concern to many
thousands of China's subjects.
It is to China that the planters of
the Federated Malay States look
for a large proportion of their
labour staffs. When war broke
out and spread dismay among
the rubber planters, not only did
the stream of emigration from
China suddenly cease, but thou-
sands of Chinese were repatriated,
only to swell the growing army
of men thrown out of employment
by the stagnation of trade which
China suffers in common with the
rest of the world. It scarcely
needs to be added that news of
improving prospects for the rub-
ber industry will be as welcome
to these repatriated coolies as to
investors in rubber plantations.

China Mail.

The Expanding Bullet.
As quite a lot has been said
recently of bullets, fair and foul,
of the Dum-Dum and other varie-
ties, and as much is likely to be
heard of this subject in the near
future it is of interest to note
what is said on the matter by an
expert. Discussing expanding
bullets, a writer in "Engineering"
says that any bullet is considered
as an expanding bullet that is so
made as to spread or mushroom
on impact with its objective. But
it is more usual to restrict the
term to bullets having some special
provision artificially to assist or
facilitate their expansion; and,
generally speaking, the objective
is assumed to be game or other
living quarry of some description.
Evidently, if the target be hard
enough, every bullet will expand
to some degree. The means
usually adopted in the case of the
solid lead bullet is to drill or form
a hollow in the nose, as familiar
to all who have used the sporting
rifle. Another well-known method
is to split the nose for a short
distance by two cuts at right
angles. In the case of the nickel-
covered bullet the drilled nose
again is sometimes adopted, or
the nickel sheath at the nose or
point of the bullet is removed,
the lead core being laid bare.
All these devices have been prac-
tised in connection with sporting
ammunition for many years.

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Hongkong, 15th July 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

New York Flooded.

New York, December 8.—An unprecedented storm has swept over the Atlantic coast, destroying whole villages and towns and doing irreparable damage in the larger cities and ports. The whole of lower New York is flooded and the gay amusement parks at Coney Island and Brighton Beach have been practically effaced by the force of the storm sweeping in from the open sea. Reports coming from all along the coast indicate that hundreds of ships have foundered and even in the most secure harbours the shipping has suffered heavily. The storm is the worst in memory and the force of the wind has been in but few instances equalled. The force of the storm has been felt worst along the coast of the New England and Middle Atlantic states. The New Jersey coast suffered heavily, the small villages being exposed to the direct sweep of both the wind and water rolling from the Atlantic. In New York city the storm assumed proportions of a small tidal wave. The whole lower part of the city from the Battery for several blocks north was flooded. At Coney Island and Brighton Beach the flimsy structures housing the amusement places were completely destroyed by the storm. — *Cablenews.*

Beri-Beri in an American Prison.

Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 31.—Beri-beri, which was first discovered in the Union County jail more than a year ago, is again giving the jail authorities concern. Two new cases have been diagnosed as beri-beri within the last two days. One of the victims had been discharged from the jail and the other, 22 years old, hobbled into court to-day to retract a plea of not guilty and enter one of guilty so that judgment can be passed on him and he can be taken from the prison.

Husbands! Tell Her the Truth.

New York, November 7.—When hubby returns home late hereafter with the worn-out excuse about extra time at the office he will meet short shrift at the hands of his irate spouse. Dr. Louisa Baras of the Still Research Institute, Chicago, brought out this possibility in her lecture before the members of the New York Osteopathic Society. "The pulse records the vagaries of a mendacious mind just as surely as the dictograph," she declared. "A man may learn to lie with a straight face, but the human being has yet to be born who can lie with a steady blood pressure."

The Mexican Situation.

Washington, December 11.—The war department received a telegram yesterday stating that General Tasker W. Bliss, the commander of the American forces at Naco, narrowly escaped being killed by bullets coming from the Mexican side of the border. This shooting affray took place soon after General Bliss arrived at Naco together with three batteries of the sixth field artillery from El Paso. Following the receipt of the message telling of General Bliss's narrow escape from being wounded, an immediate demand was made by the state department on the Mexican government that all firing across the border be stopped. The demand was couched in emphatic language, giving the Mexican authorities to understand that the United States will take action to prevent further outrages and will no longer tolerate the firing on Americans by Mexicans from across the border. Although General Bliss had been authorised by the secretary of war to return with artillery fire the shots coming from the Mexican side he did not give the order to fire on the Mexicans.

\$80,000,000 Cotton Fund Subscribed.

Washington, November 8.—Secretary McAdoo announced to-day that \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 which northern banks are to subscribe to the 135,000,000 cotton fund, already has been raised and the remainder is assured.

NOTICE



Why not put a Victor-Victrola in your home this Christmas?

The musical instrument that every one can play; that every one can afford.

Its remarkable variety of music and entertainment gives pleasure to every one, and its wonderful tone is a delight every day in the year. You surely don't want to be without a Victor-Victrola in your home; and you don't need to be for there's a Victor-Victrola to suit every purse—\$15, \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150, \$200. Come in today and hear this wonderful instrument and find out about our easy terms.

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STRENGTHENING THE FLEET.

Additions Since the Outbreak of War.

We quote the following from the *Naval and Military Record* of October 28th:—

Even those who are on duty in the fleet hardly realise, perhaps, how considerable have been the additions to our fighting strength since the war opened. Hostilities began at a time when a large number of vessels were on the point of completion in this country, either for the British Navy or for other Powers. The result is that by a little extra effort it was possible to make very substantial additions to our fighting strength. It is not permissible to state the full extent of this movement. On the other hand, a careful comparison of the August and October Navy Lists is permissible, because from these sources our enemies can for themselves calculate to what extent we have been able to strengthen the fleet. The October Navy List was corrected down to September 15, and it shows that since the war began the following vessels have been commissioned for sea:—

Four battleships of the Dreadnought type:—The *Agincourt* (of 27,500 tons), the *Benbow* (of 25,000 tons), the *Emperor of India* (of 25,000 tons), and the *Erin* (of 23,000 tons). These vessels embody all the latest offensive and defensive powers. They mount thirty 13.5 in. guns, throwing a 1,400 lbs. projectile; fourteen 12-in. guns, using an 850 lbs. projectile; and sixty 6-in. guns, with a 100 lb. shell.

One battle-cruiser of the Dreadnought type:—The *Tiger*. This vessel, of 23,000 tons, carries eight 13-in. and twelve 6-in. guns, thus raising the aggregate number of new battle-guns to fifty-two, with seventy-four 6-in. guns.

Four armoured cruisers:—The *Arethusa*, *Aurora*, *Galates*, and *Undaunted*. These vessels displace 3,750 tons, have a speed of 29 knots, and each mounts two 6 in. and eight 4-in. guns.

Three armoured cruisers or monitors:—Humber, Mersey, and Severn. These vessels were purchased from the Brazilian Government on the outbreak of war. They represent a type unique in the Royal Navy. Displacing 1,200 tons, these gunboats can steam at 11½ knots. They are designed to operate in shallow water, and draw only 4½ feet at full load. The

armament of each vessel consists of two 6 in. guns, two 4.7-in. howitzers, and four 3 pounders.

Two flotilla leaders:—The *Brake* and *Faulknor*. These very big destroyers have a displacement of 1,800 tons, a speed of 31 knots, and carry six 4 in. guns, in addition to three torpedo tubes.

Eight large destroyers:—The *Lance*, *Laverock*, *Leonides*, *Look-out*, *Lucifer*, *Meteor*, *Minos*, and *Mlanda*. The vessels of the "L" class displace about 1,000 tons, have a speed of 29 knots, carry three 4-in. guns, and have four tubes for discharging the 21-in. torpedo. The craft of the "M" class, of which ten others are completing, are larger, displacing 1,200 to 1,350 tons, and more powerful.

What Germany Has Done.

It is not a little surprising to contemplate this list of new ships which have been completed since the war opened. As Mr. Archibald Hurd has pointed out in the *Daily Telegraph*, the enemy has nothing to gain by the policy of waiting, but is rather suffering owing to our much greater resources. In shipbuilding, and therefore in staying power, we are still supreme. The nation has at its service not only the thousands of men ordinarily engaged in creating naval armaments for service under the British flag, but it has now working for it all the other skilled workmen who in peace conditions are engaged in creating ships of war for other countries. Germany has no comparable resources. We know what ships she can be completing from the knowledge of the ships which were building when the war opened. It takes roughly three years to build a battleship, two years to complete a cruiser, and at least a year to construct a destroyer or submarine. Three years ago—that is in 1911-12—Germany laid down four Dreadnoughts; we laid down five, raised to seven by the purchase of the two Turkish ships; two years ago Germany began two light cruisers, we began eight; one year ago we decided to build sixteen destroyers (raised to eighteen by the flotilla leaders purchased from Chile), and Germany put in hand twelve. In August shipbuilding in Germany, owing to strikes and other causes, was in arrears, and her resources are limited. Our resources, on the other hand, are greater than those of any two Powers combined, and consequently the longer the delay the more we gain, particularly as we are now completing the 1912-13 programme, when we put in hand five Dreadnoughts—including the *Malaya*—to Germany's two;

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Six roomed house in Minden Row, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses at Kowloon.
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TO LET.—Queen's Building. The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.
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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak. Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
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TO LET.—From January, 1915. Cheap, Top Flat, 51 Pottinger Street. On the gate of Central Police. Fine view of Harbour and Peak. Apply within.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of 2 ROOMS in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans. Airy, in good locality. Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent, varying from \$20 to \$40. Telephone accommodation. Also furnished Rooms. Apply: H. Ruttonjee, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.—Ravenshill West. No. 3, Park Road, Tennis Court. Apply to: DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON. Hongkong, 29th October, 1914.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:
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TO LET.—No. 6, Morrison Hill, immediate entry. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

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FOR SALE.—20 Foot Peak Wood Boat fitted with 10 H.P. Motor. Speed 6 to 7 knots. Apply "X.Y.Z." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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1A D'AGUILAR STREET.

KAISER ISSUES NEW APPEAL.

"Do Not Make a Single Step Backward."

London, November 13.—A Petrograd despatch to the *Daily Mail* sends the following order, said to have been issued by the German Emperor, to his troops in East Prussia:

"My dear and faithful soldiers: Thanks to your valour France has been severely punished and Belgium has been added to the glorious provinces of Germany. You know that our punitive expedition into Russia has been a brilliant success.

"But now we must turn to the new task of protecting our hearth, which moribund France and barbarous Russia are preparing to attack. Henceforward our military operations will take a new form, which soon will be intelligible to you, my dear soldiers.

"Your trial has come—for you and all Germany. It is necessary to concentrate our energies on the repulse of our enemies, for otherwise, they aim to transform our free country into enslaved and

degraded provinces of Russia and France.

"If Germany is dear to you; if the culture and faith of the nation and emperor are dear to you; you will offer the enemy a worthy resistance. Do not make a single step backward into our country. Remember that behind us destruction threatens, it is only before us that happiness lies. For you, for glory, forward faithful friends."

Death in a Lift.

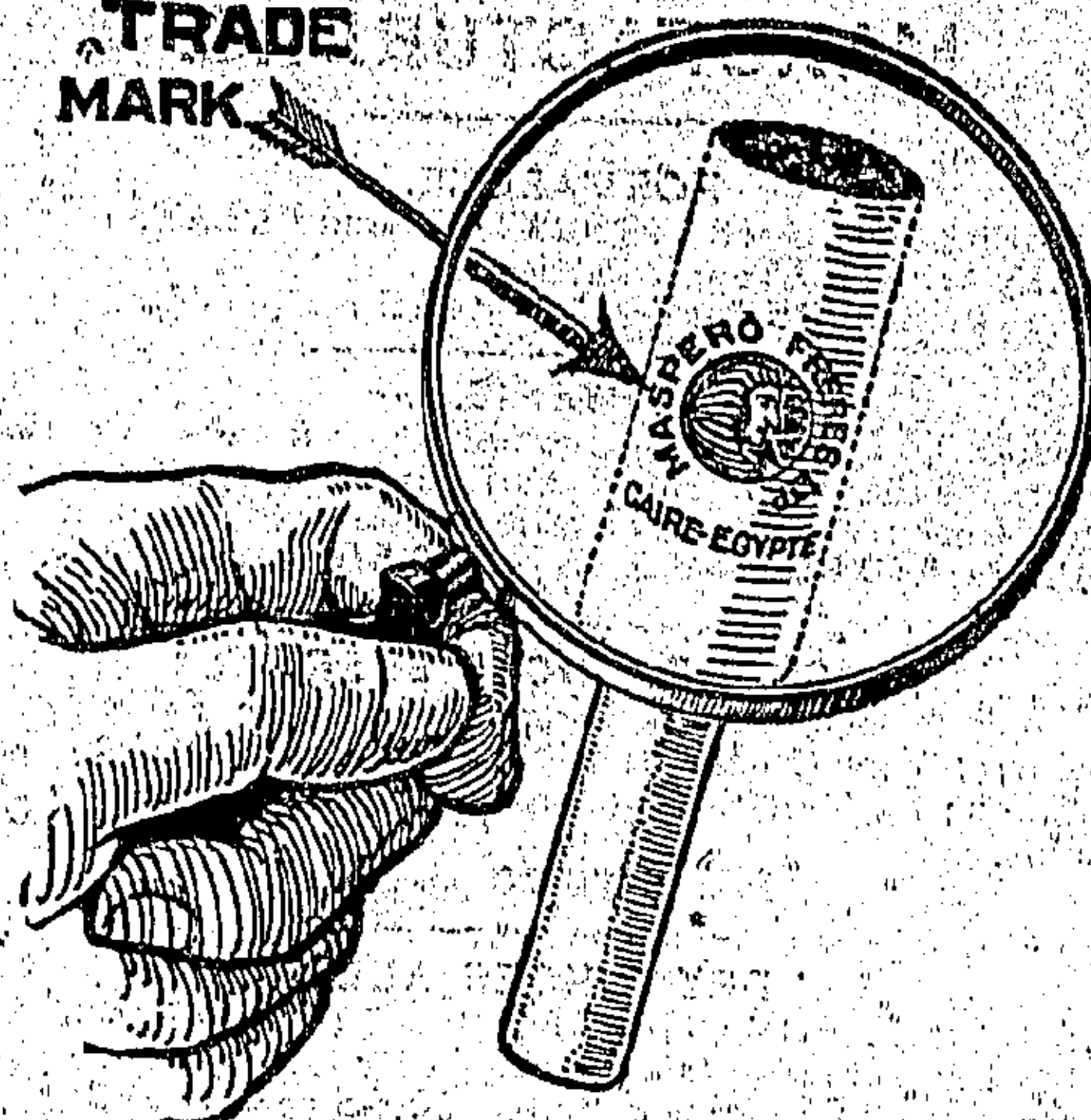
A San Francisco cashier was killed by a lift in the Orient building, 339 Pine Street, recently. He had remained late in the office. Shortly before 9 o'clock he called the janitor, who was in the lift at the seventh floor, to take him down. The janitor lowered the lift, but failed to stop at the sixth floor. The door was open and the unfortunate man stepped through the door and was caught between the roof of the lift and the floor.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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"CLOCK GOLF"

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PORTABLE MOTORS.
Shipments just to hand with the latest improvements. Many exclusive features not to be found in other portable Motors.
Let us give you a demonstration.
Two Sizes:—2½ h.p. & 3½ h.p.



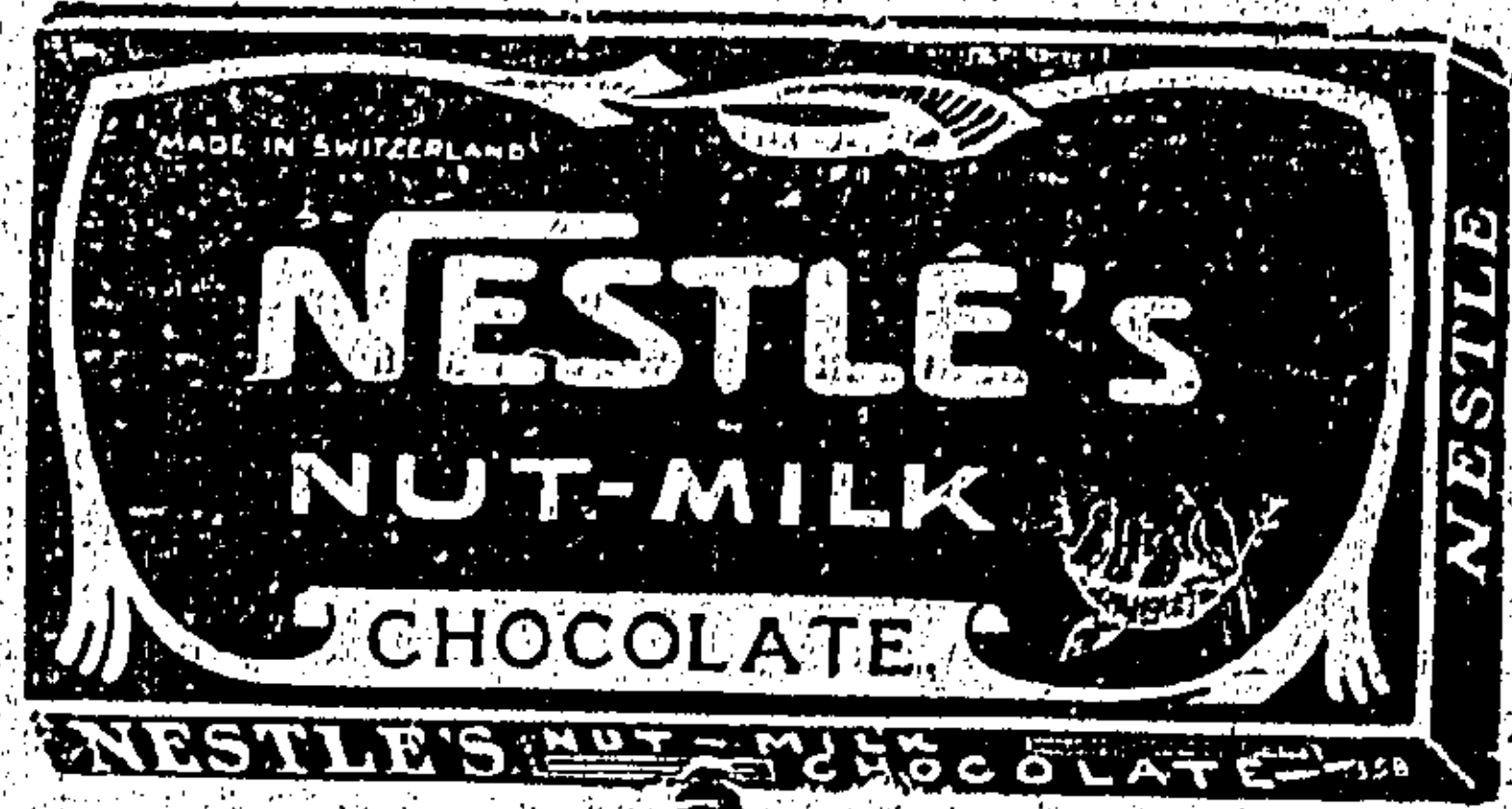
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STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.
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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this the popularity it so well deserves.
Prices:—\$1.05 per doz. Pints. \$0.65 per doz. Splits.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1914.

A LONG-NEEDED CHANGE.

Some of the best news—because it is some of the most promising for Britain's future—which we have received since the war began, is the wire which we printed yesterday afternoon, in which it is stated that six Germans have been publicly flogged at Rabsul. The incident in itself is nothing; what it points to is everything. Great Britain is hardening up—and none too soon. There may still remain a few persons, not overburdened with wisdom, who will say that our Government is taking a leaf out of Germany's book; but their talk will hurt nobody. It was high time that we did attempt to graft a little healthy harshness on to our gradually softening methods of dealing with criminals. Before the war broke out, Englishmen were showing dangerous signs of becoming effeminate in their handling of matters that called for strong action. In the criminal courts the use of the "cat" was becoming a thing unknown—until some sensible members of Parliament forced matters, and brought in a bill authorising its adoption in certain White Slave cases.

To this introduction of the lash there was an almost insane amount of opposition from the sentimentalists; but, happily, British good sense prevailed in the end. Were the same question raised to-day, we are inclined to think that the measure would pass without any objections worth reckoning. For the people are learning their lesson; are learning that brutes can only be adequately re-paid by the employment of their own coin. A cur who lives on the earnings of a woman, and his fellow-cur who flogs a defenceless missionary, can only be dealt with by the good old eye for eye and tooth for tooth law; for both would laugh at more merciful methods.

What is most evident from this little occurrence is that the British Government does not intend to repeat the mistakes of the Boer War. It is true that, during that war, a Conservative Ministry was in power; but, when it came to a question of stern measures, like Pilate, it feared the people. This time Lord Kitchener is the Government, where the conduct of the war is concerned and he—fortunately—does not care whether he offends the people or pleases them. Not only so, but the mass of the British public is now in favour of sharp dealings with evil-doers. We hear nothing to-day about "Shall I slay my brother Boer?" and peace meetings are not wanted at any price. Why? Because the people at home have had a very necessary and a very salutary fright. They have put Exeter Hall and Exeter Hall politics on one side and a former anti-Imperialist Government has asked a notorious Imperialist—and a soldier to boot—to undertake the affairs of its war ministry. What is more, the whole nation has been in favour of "rounding up" spies or suspects, and of internment all able-bodied Germans left in the country. Nay, more still; a spy has been shot and another sentenced to death—and there has been no milk-sop protest; at all events, not one loud enough to make itself heard in any of the newspapers, which we receive from home. Nor will there be any appreciable complaint as to the thrashing of these six ruffians in New Guinea. The nation has got past that now; it has smelt danger; has had a nasty little scare; and, in its extremity, has said, even though tacitly, to Earl Kitchener: "Do what you like, so long as you rid us of the invasion bogey." Will this change for the better last? Surely. Britain's substratum of common sense is coming to her aid, warning her that her former exhibitions of over-softness were among the points which influenced the Germans in forcing this war upon her. Moreover the more narrow-minded of her people will have learned by this time that, had the methods of moral suasion so dear, formerly, to their souls been followed in the present trouble, England would have been invaded before now.

A Chinese Superstition.

We referred the other day to the fact that the superstition existing in the minds of certain Chinese that "five-clawed" chickens were poisonous had called forth a proclamation from the Prefect at Shanghai in which he pointed out the folly of believing the story, which, as may readily be understood, is most prejudicial to those whose living depends on the raising of poultry. The belief is that the more "claws" chickens of this kind possess on their wings—they are really nothing more than hardened feathers—the more poisonous is their flesh. The superstition, we note, is now causing a deal of trouble at Lianschow, in Anhui, where, as a result of the destruction of fowls through the "five claws" rumour, fowls and eggs are practically unobtainable, and the farmers are consequently feeling the position acutely. It seems that the Shanghai Prefect's proclamation had a good effect, and though it will take a deal of time and education to get the common people to give up a superstition which has persisted for so long, no doubt a similar step in this other district would also have beneficial results.

How are the Mighty Fallen!

Readers who receive the *Times* Weekly from home must have been edified by the "Eye-witness Account" of the sinking of the *Hermes*, appearing in the issue that arrived in the Colony by yesterday's mail. Once upon a time the *Times* was a great paper; to-day it has practically taken rank with the *Daily Mail*. Every newspaper knows what it is to receive "copy" from non-professional men and bargains for having to do a certain amount of "knocking about" to it before it is ready to occupy the space which its merits warrant. But no paper that we ever heard of—except the latter day *Times*—expects to get sheer drive from one of its own special correspondents; stuff that any educated amateur would think shame to trouble an editor with; and still less is it prepared to publish that drive without going through it with a pruning-knife.

Journalism.

Here is a specimen of what this *Times* Special Correspondent—a name once breathed with more than reverence by non-*Times* men—has elected to send from the North of France. "Walking along the seashore with a friend, enjoying the bracing morning breeze which swept up the Straits of Dover, trying, for the moment, to forget the things of war and the horrors I had seen in France. . . I blundered into a tragedy of the sea. The shipping in the Straits was basked in a delicate mist and what I saw was with the unaided eye. My impressions, therefore, were vague and elemental. I saw the great vessel finally give herself up to the deep. It was a weird and moving spectacle" (something in the cinematographic line, we presume) "but the all-prevailing fact as she disappeared was the majesty of the sea." And so forth. Sure some of the old *Times* men must turn in their graves at such a sickly exhibition of "fine writing." One expects to find performances of this description sent in (gratuitously) to the *Parisian Pump Gazette* or the *Skiddaway Eagle*, but that it should purport to come from a qualified journalist and should find a place in the *Times*—of all papers—is matter rather for sorrow than for jest.

Italy's Policy.

London, Dec. 5.—A telegram from Rome states that the Premier, the Marquis Salandra, made a statement of policy. He said: "Our neutrality ought to be active and vigilant, strongly armed and ready for any eventuality. The lesson of history, still more the experience of what is happening to-day, should teach us that if the rule of right ceases, force remains the only guarantee of the safety of the people." He appealed to Parliament to support the Government in the effective defence of the present interests and the future destinies of the country (loud and prolonged cheers). Many deputies interpret the speech as meaning Italy's intervention in the conflict in the near future.

DAY BY DAY.

BE STRONG TO HOPE, O HEART! THOUGH DAY IS BRIGHT, THE SPARK CAN ONLY SHINE IN THE DARK NIGHT. BE STRONG, O HEART OF MINE, LOOK TOWARD THE LIGHT!—Proctor.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 59; clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 50; clear.

The Malls.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Malta to-morrow.
Lachow to-day at 3 p.m.
Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 95.16d.

Auction Sale.
Several lots of liquors and cigars will be sold by auction at Mr. G. P. Lammert's sales room at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

New Lamps.
The new street lamps erected down the centre of Nathan Road, Kowloon, were lit for the first time last night. The illumination is a distinct advance on that hitherto provided.

"Carry On."

Referring to the term "carry on," the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, at the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, said it was usual on board ship for a man to approach an officer quite frequently, grunt something, and the officer to reply "Carry on!" (laughter).

For the Helena May Institute.
We understand that a portrait of Lady May has been executed by Signor E. Balsito, and will be hung at the Helena May Institute. Signor Balsito, who is now residing in Hongkong, will be remembered as having exhibited some very fine oil paintings in the reading room of the Hongkong Hotel some two years ago.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 11.35 a.m. to-day:—
Cyclone or Typhoon.—Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands, and the Loo-Choo—moving W. N. W.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Arrangements are being made to have an "International" match, England versus The Rest, on Christmas Day, on the ground of the H.K.F.C., Happy Valley. Teams are being picked from the Army, the Navy and Hongkong. It is hoped that "rugger" enthusiasts will turn up in force, especially as the proceeds of the match are to be devoted to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Matches for Saturday and the Christmas Season.

The following will represent the Hongkong Cricket Club against the Police Cricket Club on the Club ground, on Saturday, 19th December; play will commence at 2.15 p.m.—Messrs F. H. Baker, C. O. Clarke, D. E. Donnelly, Commander Egerton, A. L. Gace, C. A. Hooper, P. Jacks, W. Manning, Capt. E. D. Matthews, E. J. R. Mitchell, and S. S. Moore.

The following will represent the Club against the United Services on Christmas Day and Boxing Day. Play will commence on the 25th at 2 p.m. and on the 26th at 10 a.m.—Messrs R. Hancock (Captain), R. N. Anderson, R. E. O. Bird, D. E. Donnelly, R. Kennedy, P. S. Leigh Bennett, M. M. Meas, T. E. Pearce, E. B. Reed, R. A. Stokes and B. P. Thornfield.

Suggested Naval Wireless Tower for Manila.
Washington, Dec. 12.—Bids have been asked by the Navy Department for the erection of a powerful wireless tower at Manila.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

GERMAN CRUISERS COME OUT.

But Will They Get Back Again?

After over four months of enforced idleness within the Kiel Canal, the German Fleet, or a portion of it, has at length come out, and to-day there is more than "a certain liveliness" in the North Sea. But it is one thing to come out, and quite another to get back again, and the most obvious conclusion to draw from the present development is that the enemy ships have been purposely allowed to show themselves. It would appear, indeed, that they have been given free scope and an uninterrupted passage to within striking distance of the English coast. The fact that our flotillas have been engaged and that the Admiralty announces that the situation is "developing," is sufficient to show that we are wide-awake to what is happening, and the British Navy may be counted upon to see to it that the venturesome trip of the German boats is made for them a dear and costly experience. Intentions and Achievements.

It seems more than a probability that the German designs were to strike a blow at Newcastle, with special thoughts of the Elswick yard; and that in the fog which prevailed they got far "out in their reckoning." The nearest approach they got to this point was Harlepool, while they have got no further towards damaging the famous shipyard than smashing up a few houses and making a target of a couple of churches in far-distant Scarborough! If this is a fair sample of the German idea of invasion, we need not fear the consequences. There is one thing we are pleased to see, and that is that the Admiralty is making no secret of what is taking place. The first telegram spoke of the situation developing, and we have not had to wait for details of the subsequent course of events. This in itself is a hopeful sign. We are only now waiting to hear that the German boats have paid the penalty for their undue curiosity.

Why They Came Out.
The question naturally suggests itself as to why, after all these months of inactivity, the German warships should venture out. An answer to the query is readily found. On land the enemy's schemes have utterly failed, the economic pressure on the nation is getting more acute every day, and hence it becomes necessary to do something to put heart into the people. If that "something" cannot be done, then at least some sort of show must be made. Thus a few boats are sent out, probably with a great fire of trumpets and much talk of the beginning of the invasion of England. But the effects can only be to instil hopes into the hearts of the people which we are confident future events will cruelly dispel.

Explaining a Defeat.
We observe that the Austrians are at great pains to explain away the evacuation of the Serbian capital, which they only succeeded in holding for two or three days. But their explanations, only take them further in the mire, and constitute an admission of defeat. They speak of the retirement in such a change of the strategic situation that evacuation became a necessity. Well, forces do not usually retire unless they find themselves up against something more than they reckoned on, and that is what has happened in this instance. The brave little Serbians have proved more than a match for the Austrians, and the latter have given up Belgrade simply because they have been forced to do so. No number of official statements will explain away that fact.

500,000 Casualties: German Official List.
Copenhagen, November 10.—German official lists of casualties give the killed, wounded and missing officers and men at a total of 500,000. One list contains 20,281 names. Most of the names in the latest list are from September, some from August and only a few from October.

A ROW IN SAMPAN STREET.

American Sailor Fined for Obstructing Police.

Arising out of some street fighting in Sampan Street early this morning, Robert L. Schafer, of the U.S.S. *Wilmington*, appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, on a charge of behaving in a noisy and disorderly manner in Sampan Street, and of assaulting, resisting and obstructing P. O. Edwards.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

P. O. Edwards said that at 12.30 o'clock this morning he was on duty in Sampan Street, when he saw the defendant and about eleven others coming through the street arm-in-arm, singing. They all entered the first house in the street. They appeared to the police to be quiet and witness left to go to Cross Street. Shortly afterwards a British bluejacket reported there was trouble round the corner, and returning he saw a British bluejacket running away, followed by three American sailors. Witness and P. O. Dick got them quiet, but they had only left the place a few minutes when trouble again started. They returned to Sampan Street, and found a ring, formed by American and British sailors, in the middle of which an American sailor and a British civilian were fighting. Witness refrained from interfering but notified the police station. While he was waiting for assistance to arrive, the defendant went into the ring and endeavoured to interfere with the fight and attack the civilian. Witness told him to go away two or three times, but he refused and struck witness in the chest. Witness attempted to draw his truncheon, whereupon the defendant threw his arms about him and endeavoured to throw him to the ground.

P. O. Dick then came to his assistance and they conveyed the defendant to the police station. When the defendant entered the ring he was shouting that the fight was not fair. The defendant was drunk, but not very.

P. O. Dick said that, seeing a crowd of American sailors going to Sampan Street singing, he followed them until they went into a house. Later they saw a British sailor running down Spring Lane, chased by four American sailors, one of whom, when the British bluejacket fell, gave him a kick. He and the last witness got the men quiet, but later on, being informed of trouble in Sampan Street, they returned and found a fight in progress. While waiting for assistance to arrive, the fight was stopped, there being complaints of some unfairness. While clearing the crowd away, the witness saw defendant close with P. O. Edwards. He was afterwards conveyed to the Police Station.

The defendant, in the witness box, said he was a coal-passer on board the U. S. S. *Wilmington*. This morning about 1 o'clock he and about seven others left Quarry Bay and went to Sampan Street. They went into No. 1, and sat there singing and talking. Later he went to another house and later trouble started in No. 7; what it was about he did not know, but everybody seemed agreed to let the men fight it out. Later, as defendant was returning to one of the houses, he felt a blow on the face and, looking round, saw a British sailor making a pass at him. Then his assailant clinched, and when the police pulled two or three others off him they took him into custody. The constable was not speaking the truth when he said defendant struck him. He was not drunk.

Lyle Chambers, a first class fireman on board the U. S. S. *Wilmington*, denied there was any assault on the constable, but said the latter and the defendant struggled together.

Corroborative evidence was given by W. Zimmerman, seaman, and F. Meyer, who said that the policeman knocked the defendant down. His Worship found there was no disorderly conduct, and considered the assault very slight—only one blow being struck. The defendant, on the second charge, was consequently fined \$5.

FROM THE EAST.

Clothing for Soldiers, Sailors and Refugees.

We are informed by Lady May that, this week, 345 garments were sent in by the women of Hongkong and Pankhoi. Two hundred and forty-seven (amongst which were 12 Chinese silk suits kindly given by Mrs. Anstruther) have been sent to the Hon. Secretary, Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Friary Court, St. James' Palace, S.W., for our soldiers and sailors on active service, and 98 garments have been sent to Miss Bird, 85, Washington Street, Brighton, England, for distribution amongst the families of our soldiers and sailors at the war.

The women of Canton have also sent home a large box of garments to Lady Lugard, for distribution amongst the Belgian refugees.

The boxes are being carried home, most generously, free of freight, by all the shipping companies in Hongkong, the most having been shipped by Holt's Blue Funnel Line (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.)

MARINERS' RESPONSE.

China Coast Men and the Prince of Wales' Fund.

Through their organisation at Shanghai, the China Coast Officers' Guild, the captains and officers of the vessels employed on the China coast, are contributing handsomely to the Prince of Wales' War Fund, the members of the Guild having agreed to pay a monthly percentage of their salaries, varying from five to ten per cent., to the Fund as long as the war lasts. In this manner over \$5,000 has already been collected, while the total on the lists from December onwards amounts to £198 per month.

In most cases members have authorised their officers to deduct the percentage from their salaries at Shanghai and pay it into the bank to the credit of the War Fund.

A CHANCE FOR CURIO COLLECTORS.

The amount of various goods that Mr. Lammert has on hand has necessitated his conducting the sale of a remarkable lot of antique china and curios at No. 8, Queen's Road Central. The sale, which will take place on December 22 and 23, will disperse a collection of valuable curios assembled by the well-known collectors, Messrs. Kwong Yung and Co.

From the collectors' point of view the sale is one of more than usual interest, dynasties from Sung to Ming being thoroughly well represented, and also the Kanghi to T'ow-kwang periods. Though all the goods were not unpacked this morning, a glance round the sale room showed that more than usual importance is to be applied to this sale. Some remarkable old ivories are for sale, as well as some very old pottery ware of Chinese make. In addition to this and a fine blackwood cabinet, screens, etc., there is a fine selection of china in five and three colours, sang-de-bout vases, bronze incense burners and vases, crystal vases and snuff bottles of agate and porcelain, and also some jade ornaments.

The great point in favour of this sale is that small collectors will find many of the lots good in quality and yet within the reach of modest purses, while at the same time the various articles are of exceptionally good finish, thus making the specimens of more than usual interest.

Young Chinese Shot in Philadelphia.

Chong Qeen, 19 years old, was held up late recently in a Philadelphia Street, by four young Chinese, members of the Suey Sing-tong, according to Chong. He resisted, and was shot through the left shoulder. The police later arrested Chin Dong, 17 years old, who admitted having attacked Chong, but denied having shot him. Chong is not seriously wounded.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Victoria British School Annual Function.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the Victoria British School was held this morning, Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools, presenting the scholars with the prizes. The schoolroom was very prettily decorated with flags and flowers, and the children, by their clean and intelligent appearance, did credit to parents and teachers alike. Several boys dressed in khaki added seasonable colour to the group on the stage. A well-chosen and equally well-rendered musical programme was presented.

Headmaster's Report.
Mr. Barlow, the headmaster, in presenting his report, said:—The school has been open 170 times during the year. The greatest number of pupils on the roll at one time was 73 and the lowest 52. The average attendance for the year was 55—a decrease of 8 on that of last year. This decrease is due to children going home in the spring. I took over the school from Mr. Sutherland at the end of last month. Miss MacDonald left at the end of April. Miss Holmes commenced duty after the Summer vacation; Miss D. Rodger in January and Miss M. Rodger in May. Miss MacNeill has completed her 3 years' teacher's course, and has passed with distinction. Both Miss D. and Miss M. Rodger have passed the 1st year, the former with distinction.

The apparatus is adequate and in fairly good condition. The playing field is in as good condition as can be expected, but it is very difficult to keep the Chinese living in the neighbourhood from using same on Sundays and holidays, to the detriment of the fence and trees. The School library contains over 200 books—an increase of nearly 100 since last year and this is due to the kindness of boys and their parents, who have presented books from time to time. It is well patronized, by girls as well as boys, as several girls' books have been added during the year.

I find the discipline throughout the school to be very good and the children very courteous. The staff is now larger than it has ever been before and consequently the organization has been improved. Teachers now have not the same number of classes to look after as formerly, and the children now receive more individual attention. More satisfactory results are looked forward to at end of school year. As far as I can judge, the organization is, at best possible under the circumstances. In April printed extracts from the Medical Officer's report were sent to parents, calling attention to the condition of the teeth of some of the children, and of the importance of giving them immediate dental attention. He regrets that, at recent visits, he finds that in some cases little or no notice has been taken of the matter. The eyesight of the children is good.

The results of the Annual Examination held in July, on the whole, were satisfactory. No candidates were sent in for the Oxford Local Exams, as those who were up to the required standard did not seem very keen on entering. The examination held during the past fortnight, shows that there is an improvement, especially on the girls' side. Most of the boys in the upper school are not yet up to the mark and require systematic drilling in the elementary subjects. Arithmetic, writing, spelling, geography, history, grammar, geometry, and algebra being rather weak. Composition and literature were good, although some of the ideas were crudely expressed. The Scripture paper evidently was too much for most of the boys. The children make fair use of the playing field on their particular days, the boys at football and the girls at hockey. I would like to see more interest taken in the latter game, which is quite a good one for girls. Those boys of an age to play football, cricket, and fives, would, with tuition, become quite useful players. The fives court is not used to the extent it should be, especially in cold weather. A supply of balls for this game will be purchased after the vacation.

A SHIP'S REPAIRS.

The Case Continued To-day.

This morning, in the Original Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., the case was resumed in which the Man Shing Lee Firm, boat builders, of No. 10, Western Street, Victoria, sued the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., to recover \$2,816.00, alleged to be due for work done and materials supplied by the plaintiffs on board the s.s. Ching Chow, at the request of the defendants, between September 14 and October 30, 1914.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. O. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. Hung, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, for the defence.

The plaintiff, recalled this morning, had his own bill put to him and also two of the Tung Yick. Plaintiff was only able to recognise the last two because of the chop.

Mr. Jenkins said that the three bills were in the same handwriting, but plaintiff could not fall in with this suggestion, saying that he did not know sufficient English to say that. His bill was written by a friend of his, a scholar who was now in Shanghai. It was not written by an employee of the Tung Yick.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

All boys of ten years and over are members of the Cadet Corps. I have to thank the staff for their assistance and co-operation during the time I have been here.

Class Prizes.
Upper Boys:—Class 1, H. Young, 1st; Class 2, Wm. Hamilton, 1st; Class 3, J. Gogard, 2nd; Class 4, D. Gegg, 1st; Class 5, F. Young, 1st.

Upper Girls:—Class 2, D. Bishop, 1st; Class 3, Mabel Musso, 1st; Class 4, Eva Woolley, 1st.
Lower School:—Class 5, D. Haynes, 1st; Class 6, Jessie Watson, 1st; Class 7, Gladys Brock, 2nd; Class 8, Florrie Hamilton, 1st; Class 9, Connie Watson, 1st; Class 10, Drummond McTubbin, 2nd; Infants:—Robbie Leach, 1st; Infants, Courtney Richards, 2nd.

English Subjects:—Boys, Upper:—Wm. Hamilton, 1st; Girls:—D. Bishop, 1st; Mabel Musso, 2nd; Lower School:—Jessie Watson, 1st; Florrie Hamilton, 2nd.

Scripture:—Upper Boys:—H. Young, 1st; Upper Girls, Gladys Woolley, 1st; Lily Haynes, 2nd. Lower School, Edward Brown, 1st; Infants, Margaret Woolley, 1st.

Needlework:—Upper School:—Gladys Woolley, 1st; Lily Haynes, 2nd; Lower School:—Dolly Haynes, 1st; Betty Ferguson, 2nd.

Special Prizes:—French, D. Bishop, Industry and Progress;—Lower School:—Henri Van Meines, Infants:—Leonard Stokes.

Special Prize presented by Mr. E. Ralphs, Lizzie Tolan.

Special Progress, Arthur D. Silas.

After presenting the prizes, Mr. Ralphs said he congratulated the scholars once more. Success and determination in winning prizes, although important and very nice, was not the highest object of education. They wanted to train their pupils in such a way that when they left school they would have a keen desire to acquire further knowledge. Children who were hopelessly dull at school often became possessed of great ability through study in after life. He urged the scholars to attend the extension classes after leaving school; classes would be started in almost every subject providing sufficient pupils were desirous of attending. Then there was the University and he hoped to see pupils pass from the Victoria British school through the University (Applause.) He then referred to the very remarkable way in which the scholars took up the spirit of the Cadet Corps, all the boys of the school who had attained the required age, being members. (Applause.)

Others were given for Mr. Ralphs, Mr. Barlow, Mrs. Bishop and the visitors.

WAR ITEMS.

No Entertainment for Emden Captain.

Sydney, Nov. 18.—The Lord Mayor was asked by Ald. Walker at last night's meeting of the City Council whether he intended to do anything to celebrate the victory of H.M.A.S. Sydney over the Emden recently. Private individuals seemed to be jumping his claim, and it would be well for him to retain his position as first citizen. The Lord Mayor said he was not concerned with what private persons did. The time for jubilation would be when the Sydney returned, and they could rest assured that a fitting welcome would be accorded at the right time. "Is it not a fact," asked Ald. Mallett, "that you intend to entertain the captain of the German cruiser Emden upon his arrival in Sydney?" The Lord Mayor said, with all due respect to Ald. Mallett, that he regarded the question as frivolous. "I say at once," he added, "that I do not contemplate, on behalf of the council, or on my part, to entertain the captain of the Emden, or any other German boat." (Laughter.)

Russia Sends Baths by Train to Troops.

London, November 12.—A despatch from Petrograd to Reuter's Telegram Company says:—"The Ministry of Ways and Communications is sending to the front a 'bath train.' The train will be made up of more than twenty cars, which will provide two thousand baths daily. A tank car will furnish water if it is not possible to obtain water at any of the stopping places. Another car will be provided for drying and disinfecting outer garments, with ample provision for clean underclothes."

Spies in Japan.

Peking, Nov. 18.—One of the last exploits of the German cruiser Emden before she was accounted for by the Australian cruiser Sydney, was the sinking of the steamer Troilus, 7,562 tons, belonging to the Ocean Steamship Company, Limited. It is now known that she was enabled to do this through information which she got by wireless from a German merchant at Kobe. The merchant was afterwards arrested.

Red Indians Want to Fight Kaiser.

Ottawa (Ont.) November 6.—The Indians of Canada, from Nova Scotia to the Yukon, numbering 100,000, have sent to Ottawa declarations of allegiance to the British King, offers of service under arms and contributions of money which total \$13,000.

Pacific Naval Battle.

Rio de Janeiro, November 20.—H.M.S. Glasgow is having five holes in her hull repaired, which she received in the encounter with the German fleet off Valparaiso. The officers of the Glasgow report that at the beginning of the engagement, in view of the superior range and gun power of the Germans, Admiral Craddock ordered the Glasgow and the armed merchantman Ojanta to seek refuge. Notwithstanding this, the Glasgow answered the German fire. Four of the Glasgow's bluejackets were wounded. One of the Good Hope's 6 in. guns was put out of action within a few minutes of the start of the fight, then a magazine on the Good Hope exploded. The battleship Canopus, carrying four 12 in. guns, was unable to reach the scene, owing to her inferior speed. The best pace she has been able to make is 18.6 knots.

Austrian Excesses in Serbia.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Professor Reiss, of Lausanne University, has concluded his inquiry regarding Austrian atrocities in Serbia. He states that the Austrians massacred 4,000 unarmed peasants in the Shabatz district, including women. The majority were taken as hostages, but as it was impossible to send them to Austria they were immediately hanged or shot. The Austrians forced 109 hostages at Lechnitz to dig their own graves. Though many were only wounded, the firing party immediately filled the graves, burying many alive. Professor Reiss also visited other villages, where 1,148 civilians were killed and 2,280 others disappeared. The Viennese press justifies the massacres, stating that the Serbian population has always been in revolt.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

For the Festive Season.

HAMS, GEESSE, DUCKS

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REGISTER YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

INDIANS AT LAW.

A Question of a Canteen Partnership.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gumpertz), the case was continued in which Hafiz Kurin Bux, 64, Queen's Road Central, asked that the defendants Noor Din and Mohamed Din, Beaconfield Arcade, trading under the firm name of Noor Din, wherein the plaintiff was a partner, have an account taken of the canteen, coffee bar and supper room business, formerly carried on at Murray Barracks and at Singapore, and that the defendants pay to plaintiff whatever sum may be found due to him. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. P. W. G. Alding (Messrs. Goldring and Phillips) represented the defendant Noor Din.

Mr. Aroulli, recalled this morning, said that the defendant had never renounced the partnership to him. The only time anything was said about this was 17 months ago, when he was told that the plaintiff had signed nothing. He withdrew his guarantee early in 1913, because the accounts were not presented to him in a proper way and he consequently did not know how matters stood. The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

Germans Profess to Hold Over 400,000 Prisoners.

London, November 6.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:—advice received there from Berlin are that up to last Sunday the German concentration camps and hospitals held the following prisoners: French, 3,138 officers and 1,188,618 men; Russians, 3,121 officers and 186,779 men; Belgians, 537 officers and 15,730 men. The correspondent adds that the Berlin despatch says these figures do not include prisoners not camped.

The Karlsruhe's Methods.

New York, Nov. 19.—Passengers by the British merchantman, Van Dyke, arriving here after the Karlsruhe captured the Van Dyke, stated that the Karlsruhe is constantly accompanied by four captured merchantmen. These ships, spread over a large ocean area, give notice to each other whenever a prize appears. Then the Karlsruhe steams up, and demands the surrender of the enemy's vessel. Holland will fire on Strange Vessels.

London, November 9, 3.05 a.m.—A despatch to the Daily Express from a correspondent in Holland says, "The Burgomaster of Flushing announces that all boats except mail boats and recognised harbour craft found in the River Scheldt will be fired on by the Dutch forts. The appearance of strange vessels near Flushing made this regulation necessary. The Dutch intend that the Germans shall have no opportunity of using Antwerp as a naval base."

At Die at Warsaw of Air Bomb Wounds.
Petrograd via London, November 8.—The Bouras Gazette's Warsaw correspondent says that 21 persons have died in hospitals during the last few days from wounds received from German bombs dropped from aeroplanes.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios.

(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.)

The undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday & Wednesday, the 22nd & 23rd December, 1914, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at No. 8 Queen's Road Central, First Floor.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kaighi to Tokwang Periods comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures, etc.
Sang-de-bouf Vases, White "Goddess of Mercy."
Bronze Incense Burners and Vases (Ming).
Fine Crystal Vases and Snuff Bottles, Agate and Porcelain.
Snuff Bottles and Jade Ornaments.

5-coloured Porcelain Plaques.
N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Friday, the 18th December.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

HE Company's Steamship

"KATORI MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd December, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents, Hongkong, 16th December, 1914.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

G. R.

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TO LET.—Immediately, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 9, & 11, Austin Avenue, Kowloon. Recently colour-washed. Rent, including use of electric light fittings, \$58 per month. Particulars on application to O.C. A.S.O., Victoria Bks., Hongkong. Keys may be obtained from Watchman at No. 5 Austin Avenue.

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Our Gift goods are marked by distinct practical value. We might make many suggestions, below are a few, as many as our space allows, and invite you to come and inspect our splendid assortment.

FANCY SOCKS

TIES — GLOVES
— HANDKERCHIEFS —
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— DRESSING GOWNS —
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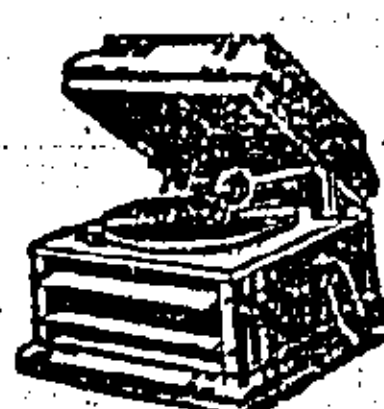
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XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced prices:—

No. 1 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Moët and Chandon Champagne	—	quart.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	pint.
1 do	Blackberry Brandy	—	quart.
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy	—	—
2 do	King George IV. Whisky	—	—
1 do	Sup. Fawny Port	—	\$25.00
2 do	St. Julien Claret	—	—
1 do	Old Brown Sherry	—	—
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	—
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	—
No. 2 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Victor Cliequot Champagne	—	quart.
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy	—	—
2 do	Perfection Whisky	—	—
2 do	Rich Old Port	—	—
2 do	St. Julien Claret	—	\$22.00
1 do	Vino de Fawny Sherry	—	—
1 do	Peppermint, G. F.	—	small.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	—
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	—
No. 3 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Burgundy	—	quart.
1 do	Peppermint	—	small.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	—
2 do	Rich Old Port	—	quart.
2 do	Perfection Whisky	—	\$20.00
1 do	20 Years Old Brandy	—	—
1 do	Amontillado Sherry	—	—
2 do	Medoc Claret	—	—
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	—
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	—
No. 4 HAMPER.			
2 bottles	Perfection Whisky	—	quart.
2 do	Medoc Claret	—	—
2 do	Port	—	—
1 do	R. Old Sherry	—	—
1 do	20 Years Old Brandy	—	\$18.00
1 do	Peppermint	—	small.
1 do	Cherry Brandy	—	—
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	—

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

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"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £3 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

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Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	§Kilano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 §Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 25,000	{WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 30th Dec. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	§Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 §Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye 12,500	{TUES., 29th Dec. at noon. {TUES., 12th Jan. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	{WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon. {WED., 13th Jan. at noon.
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CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang and Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	{SATUR., 26th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 10,000	{SAT., 26th Dec.

SHANGHAI and Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Torida T. 5,000	{WEDNESDAY, 30th Dec.
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SHANGHAI and Kobe	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 18th Dec.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sado T. 13,500	{WEDNES., 13th Dec.
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Kobe & Yokohama	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 2,000	{THURS., 17th Dec. at 10 a.m.
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§ Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Kept out on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilwong	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
Tjikini	SHAI	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Jan.
Tjimanokk	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Feb.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £69.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans	19th Dec.
Aldenhams	29th Jan.
	2nd Jan.	

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore.	FRI. 13th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins.	TUES. 22nd Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart.	SUN. 26th Dec. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart.	WED. 23rd Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

In the Matter of Deserters. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have lately interested themselves as regards one of their Shipmaster members who on signing off his crew was unable to produce the full vouchers required in respect to two deserters, against whom over £12 had been advanced as wages. Although there were members of the crew who saw the money paid to these deserters and were willing to swear to it the claim was disallowed. In a communication now received by the Guild they are informed by the Board of Trade that having regard to the further proof which has been forwarded by the Captain through the medium of the Guild the sum has been refunded.

Germans and Their Warship Building.

The four Dutch destroyers building at the Vulcan Yard, Stettin, have been taken over by the Germans. There are also three Chinese destroyers building at Schichau's Elbing works, which have probably ceased to be Celestial. In Austria, a similar Chinese destroyer has probably been taken over from the Stabilimento Tecnico people, while at Mouloune there are building one 4,000-ton Chinese cruiser and three of 1,900 tons. None of these cruisers, however, is at all in an advanced state. It is reported from Hamburg that the German Shipbuilding Yard has in hand a ship of new design, half submarine and half destroyer. It is claimed that the principle on which the vessel is being built will give her great speed and mobility. Her bow will be armoured and provided with a ram. The chief object of the new type is to destroy enemies' submarines.

British Shipping.

In Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for last quarter there is, for the first time since the first quarter of last year, an arrest of the continuous fall in the curve which represents the tonnage of merchant shipping under construction in the United Kingdom; indeed, there is more than an arrest, and in reality the downward tendency is replaced by an upward one, since the tonnage, amounting to a total of 1,723,550 tons, is higher by over 1,400 tons than it was at the end of June. At first sight it may appear remarkable that this increase, slight though it is, should be recorded in a period during two-thirds of which this country has been engaged in the greatest war of its history, but looked at more closely the increase will be seen to be a direct consequence of the war. The energies of our shipbuilders are now concentrated upon vessels for the Navy, and arrangements have been made whereby shipyards which have no naval construction on hand pass on men, in numbers as large as may be required, to those which have. From this, as well as from the fact that the available supply of shipyard workers has been reduced by enlistment, it follows that slower progress has been made with mercantile construction, that merchant ships now building will stand on the slips and occupy the fitting-out berths for a longer time than would be the case under normal conditions, and that the actual output of finished vessels must slacken in the near future. The number of vessels on which construction was started—167—was but little smaller than the figure—164—for the previous quarter, but their tonnage was only 294,593 tons as compared with 403,383 tons. In the number of vessels launched, however, there was a larger falling off, the figures being 140 of 376,270 tons against 194 of 444,877 tons. As regards warship construction the Returns are discreetly silent, nor do they furnish the usual information regarding merchant vessels building outside the United Kingdom.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fulton Haddock, Kippers, etc.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	20th Dec. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Huichow	24th Dec. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	26th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidstships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kauchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 17th Dec., 1914.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Fri., 18th Dec. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 19th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 22nd Dec. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & Coota	Foosang	Thur., 24th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 26th Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Coota	Yatshing	Wed., 30th Dec. at 3 p.m.
Kobe	Fausang	Sun., 3rd Jan. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	21st Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	24th Jan.
TRANS PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & FLAND.	Glengyle	15th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
 For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS. FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS. CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 38' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

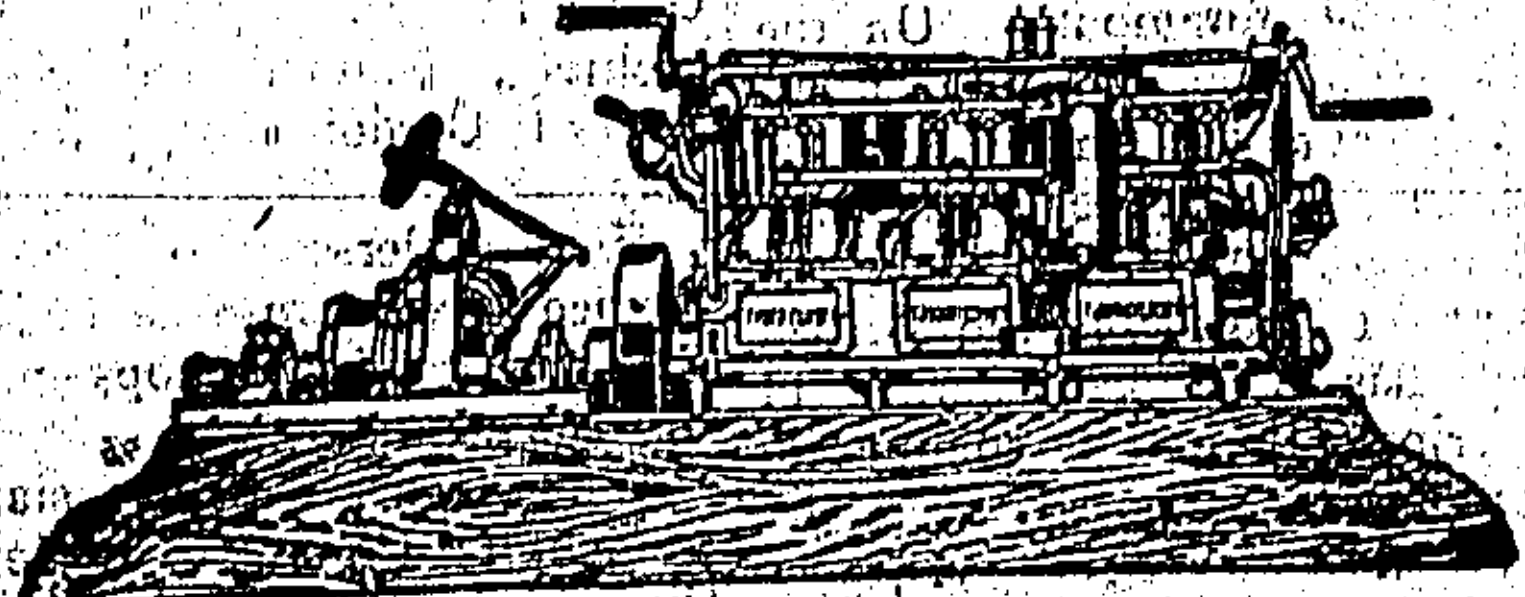
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.B. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

Telephone No. 41.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Malta	P. & O.	18, Dec.
London & Hull	Mershire	J. M. Co.	21, Dec.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	29, Dec.
L'don, S'pore, via Pang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, V'ver & Seattle etc.	Kenxon M.	B. L. L.	21, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	22, Dec.
Via, B.O., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	24, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	Saimosa	D. & Co.	24, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	30, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
Via, B.O., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	19, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	18, Dec.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, Dec.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	20, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hokow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	22, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Haiphong	Huichow	B. & S.	24, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'goon M.	N. Y. K.	26, Dec.
S'pore, Pang R'goon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	26, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Dumbes	M. M.	29, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tamiog	B. & S.	29, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Nile	P. & O.	30, Dec.
S'pore, Pang & Coota	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tjibodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

The s.s. "SHIMOSA"

sails on or about the 24th December.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

The s.s. "CHALISTER"

sails on or about the 30th December.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, December 16, at noon, for San Francisco, via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
 All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 15th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.
 R. C. MORTON,
 Agent.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1914.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 14th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tjimanook, Dut. s.s. 3,131, 4th inst.—Amoy, 3rd inst. Gen.—J.O.J.L.	Ryusho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,743, Kaneda, 14th inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.
Singon, Br. s.s. 1,047, H. Trowbridge, 4th inst. Haiphong, 2nd inst. R.—B. & S.	C. Radcliffe, Br. s.s. 5,675, Mathias, 14th inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.
Swindon, Br. s.s. 3,245, W. G. Jones, 12th inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.	Demodocus, Br. s.s. 4,869, A. S. Dodd, 15th inst.—Liverpool, 7th ult. Gen.—B. & S.
Tango Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,475, K. Soyada, 14th inst.—Nagasaki, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,447, B. Takeda, 14th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Kulechow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 14th inst.—Tientsin, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,378, Yamakura, 14th inst.—Wakamatsu, 8th inst. Coal—M. B. G. K.
Chinliang, Br. s.s. 1,229, G. R. Ainslie, 12th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Hopewell, Br. s.s. 1,389, Robertson, 15th inst.—Sagun, 9th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 973, D. W. Ritchie, 13th inst.—Haiphong, 8th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,897, W. C. Pasmore, 16th inst.—S'pore, 15th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Korea, Am. s.s. 3,780, A. W. Nelson, 15th inst.—Manila, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	Indrasambha, Br. s.s. 3,335, J. P. Jones, 15th inst.—Manila, 11th inst. Sugar & Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,251, Meathrel, 15th inst.—Shanghai, 10th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, W. G. G. Leant, 15th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
	Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,833, K. Haru, 16th inst.—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.
	Cowrie, Br. s.s. 3,995, 16th inst.—Tientsin, 8th inst. Ballast—A. P. Co.
	Dairi Maru, Jap. s.s. 846, S. Takushige, 16th inst.—Swatow, 15th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bill of Lading can be issued to

New York, Chicago and all interior points in U.S.A.

The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275'	75'	14'	5' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	5' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	5' 6"
TAI-KOK-TSUI				
Consolidated Dock	400'	100'	20'	7' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock	400'	100'	20'	7' 6"
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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. E. H. Hallifax.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. A. F. Churchill.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. C. McIlvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shalim.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Jui-pik.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Mr. M. J. Breen, Clerk of Councils.

Financial.

The following financial minutes, recommended by His Excellency the Governor, were referred to the Finance Committee:—

A sum of \$2,800 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, communications, roads, extension at Castle Peak Bay, including construction of pier.

A sum of \$310,000 in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, loss on subsidiary coins.

A sum of Seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars (\$78,200) in aid of the following vote:—War Department Expenditure: Personal Emoluments: Cable

Censorship, \$14,506.97; Postal Censorship, \$5,169.96; Volunteers, \$39,417.73; Miscellaneous, \$5,710.81. Other charges: Cable Censorship, \$670.39; Volunteers, \$2,025.54; Miscellaneous, \$10,062.56.

A sum of \$3,000 in aid of the vote Military Expenditure, B.—Volunteers, other charges, Volunteer Reserve, camp of instruction.

A sum of \$53,73 in aid of the following votes:—Education, A.—Department of Director of Education, other charges, Peak School, books, \$14,000; incidental expenses, \$39.73.

The War Votes.

His Excellency, referring to the item of \$78,200 for the expenses in connection with the war, said he would like to remind them that two votes had been passed by that Council of \$50,000 each for expenses in connection with the war and it was proposed now, if they approved of that vote, to cancel those two votes—in fact the second one had already been cancelled—and substitute this one.

Now this vote involved the payment of the Colony of all the expenses that had been incurred this year in connection with the mobilisation of the Volunteers, and in the Volunteers, of course, was included the Volunteer Reserve, and also the expenses in connection with cable and postal censorship items—payment of police and payment of the passages of the crews of prize vessels, sent home to their native places, and various minor expenses, all included under the head of miscellaneous.

He hoped members would agree with him that it was fitting that the Colony should bear that expenditure—that was to say, should itself bear the cost of the mobilisation of the Volunteers and should incur the other expenses. If they approved of that vote they would in fact accept the principle and prove it, of the continued payment of those charges and similar charges throughout the duration of the war. Other Colonies, as they knew, they had read in the newspapers, had made substantial contributions towards the Imperial Exchequer in that matter, and he was sure that Honourable Members would like to see this small

JAPAN GOLD BRONZE.

Mr. Nogawa's Remarkable Exhibition at Messrs Komor's Gallery.

Messrs. Komor and Komor have the happy gift of always being first in the field where the discovery, or the introduction, of rare works of art is concerned. This Christmas, a considerable section of their art gallery is taken up with an exhibition by Mr. Nogawa—representing the celebrated Kyoto firm, N. Nogawa—of objects of art in gold and silver, bronze, cloisonné and damascene. Anything more artistic, in their own special line, we have never seen. The material from which his carvings are made is—so Mr. Nogawa has explained to us—shakudo (gold bronze) laid on a surface of shibuichi (silver bronze), and the effect is strikingly beautiful in the finished article. There are boxes of all sorts, made from this curious material, vanity cases, cigarette-cases, and vases, of all sizes and exquisite shapes.

Some Beautiful Christmas Presents.

But the various ornaments are not limited to the gold and silver bronze amalgam. In the case of many, gold or silver has further been inlaid, with a delicacy of workmanship never seen out of Japan, every design being perfect of its kind. Among the small and cheap articles suitable for presents, are tie-pins, hand and sleeve-links, all unattainable and, it may be added, indestructible. The firm of Nogawa is, of course, known to every British tourist who has visited Kyoto. Its works of art have been admired all over the world; and it has received the highest awards in all the leading exhibitions of Europe and America. The display at Messrs. Komor's gallery will last until December 29, and intending purchasers of Christmas gifts should pay it an early visit, before the best of the exhibits are disposed of.

Dependency of the Crown doing what it could to relieve the British taxpayers in the enormous burdens which had fallen upon them.

Defence Precautions.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Defences (Sketching Prevention) Ordinance, 1895.

In doing so, the Hon. Attorney General said that the object of the bill was to extend the provisions of the principal ordinance.

Its objects were congruous with the intention of the principal ordinance which prohibited sketching of certain defences, batteries, field works and fortifications, and there was no provision against sketching of anchorages and ships. The bill proposed to add those things which may not be sketched without permission of the Government, and also makes sketching an offence which is not so under the ordinance.

The bill went through the committee stage, on emerging from which it was read a third time and passed.

Recreation Grounds.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Recreation Grounds Ordinance, 1909.

In moving the second reading the Hon. Attorney General said that the object of the bill was to place upon a regular footing the tenure and appropriation and also power to regulate and control the Chinese recreation ground, which as no doubt hon. members knew, was an open space near the west end of Hollywood Road. It was used by the poorer classes of Chinese for recreation, sale of food and so on. Other places had been set apart and recognised as

FOR THE FIGHTING MEN.

Meeting of the Committee of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

At a meeting of the committee of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for the Allied Forces at the Front, held last evening, it was resolved that the following gentlemen form the Committee (with power to add to their number) for proper disbursement of the funds subscribed and as far as possible to make arrangements that the cigarettes and tobacco sent to the Allied forces at the front shall reach the men who are in the trenches:—Messrs. Gaston Liebert, French Consul; P. Verstraeten, Belgian Consul; D. W. Craddock, W. A. Dwyer, G. T. Lloyd, J. A. Tarrant, G. W. O. Burnett, J. H. Gardiner, T. Petrie, W. Barker, Geo. J. B. Sayer, F. T. Chapple and K. Hicks.

Mr. D. W. Craddock was elected Chairman of the Committee and Mr. Geo. J. B. Sayer Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

After routine business had been discussed, it was unanimously voted that a supply of two cases of 50,000 cigarettes each and two cases of 144 lbs. of tobacco be despatched by the P. and O. steamer leaving on Saturday, which, through the courtesy of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., are being sent freight free.

It was also decided that as funds become available further consignments be sent so as to keep the supply going during the period of the war. The *South China Morning Post* and the *Hongkong Telegraph* have kindly notified their intention to advise Home papers that such presents are sent, so as to assure the Allied forces at the front and the friends at home that Hongkong friends are thinking of them and sending them some little comfort in this time of stress.

The shipping documents are sent through the Commissariat here at Hongkong to the Commissariat at the base, and the officials inform us that they will use every endeavour to have the cigarettes and tobacco despatched at once on arrival to the front, and will notify the Committee of the arrival.

THE MOTOR CAR CASE.

Application for Rehearing of the Charge.

This afternoon in the Police Court, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, the Crown Solicitor, applied for a rehearing in the case in which N. O. Peirce was discharged on a summons for behaving in a disorderly manner whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned, and with assaulting Havildar Indru Singh of the 40th Pathans.

In making the application, Mr. Hodgson said he could produce direct evidence that the defendant had admitted having knocked the paper out of the Havildar's hand. He pointed out that while there was a presumption of innocence in favour of the defendant, it was for the defendant to rebut the case which had been set up for the Crown, and through out the whole of his defence, Mr. D'Almada had never suggested that the Crown had not made out a case to answer.

His Worship granted a rehearing and provisionally fixed it for to-morrow afternoon.

open spaces under legislative authority but this particular space had not been dealt with in that way. The effect of this Bill would be to place this open space on the same footing as the other places.

The Bill passed through the committee stage and on emerging therefrom was read a third time and passed.

Council then adjourned until next Thursday.

PITIFUL TYPES OF BELGIAN REFUGEES

People Ruined by War Relate Harrowing Tales of Suffering.

London, Nov. 12.—"I had a cow," said the old woman.

She was one of the Belgian refugees on board Mr. Henry W. Thornton's boat from Antwerp. Technically, of course, the boat belongs to the Great Eastern railroad. Practically all Americans regard these boats as the property of the former Long island railroad man. Mr. Thornton was on board, too.

"I had a cow," said the old woman.

She was a smiling, dumpy, rather dirty old woman. Apparently she had been taking very pleasantly the disaster that had befallen her country. From time to time she pointed over the rail at the wonders that passed—a warship, a submarine and a steamer—and only seemed worried when an airship came in sight at its post of duty over the Thames mouth. She had seen airships before. The Germans have them.

Capacity for Suffering Differed.

There were others on board who had come to certain conclusions from the manner of the old woman and the other refugees.

"They do not feel as we do," said these others. "They have not our capacity for suffering."

The old woman smiled as she looked up at the priest who acted as interpreter.

"I had a cow," she said.

A very sulky, dirty, angry old man sat at her side. He wore the great wooden shoes of the Belgian peasant, with a broad strap over the instep. His flapping trousers had been patched and repatched in varied faded colours. A loose cap was pulled down over his ears. His hairy, shrunken old chest might be seen through gaps in his tattered shirt.

Told Hard to Pay Off Debts.

"He owned the dog and cat," said the old woman, indicating the old man with a jerk of her thumb, "but the cow was mine."

"The priest said they had lived in a little village near Landen, which is a little town not far from Liege. The old man had inherited a little house and a little plot of ground from his father, who had inherited it from his father. It was a good plot, but small. There was a debt of \$200 on it when they got married, forty years ago."

"It is hard," the priest said, apologetically, "for people of this sort to pay off their debts. They are so very poor."

Youngsters had kept coming, too. They had been a constant expense. Then, just as they had reached an age at which some slight hope of profit might have been entertained from them they died. The old woman related this quite simply. No doubt she had loved them and had wept when they died. Still, facts are not to be blinked at. They had been a bad investment. Peasants cannot be sentimentalists. The priest kept questioning.

"At last," he reported, "they got their debts paid off. Both worked hard in others' fields and tilled their own field between times. It was the old woman who was financially venturesome. She bought the cow."

The old woman nodded brightly.

"Yes," said she, still smiling, "it was my cow. He only owned the dog and the cat."

Scouted Stories of War.

They sold the milk to the factory in Landen, who in turn sold it to Liege. Between times they tilled their little field. The old woman milked her cow, and the old man and the dog carried the milk to Landen. They had become persons of mark in their little community. They were prosperous and independent.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

An Exceptionally Amusing Film.

Those readers who have not yet paid a visit to the Victoria Theatre to see the "Consul's Uniform" film, should do so to-night—the last occasion on which it will be shown. It is sheer fun from beginning to end, and is (which many cinematograph films are not) conceivable. An official finds himself moved to pay a visit to Paris and, in his absence, the royal prince whom he serves turns up in his district and announces his intention of calling upon him. The official's wife, terrified lest her husband should get into trouble for absenting himself without leave, instructs her man-servant to don his master's uniform and impersonate him—with, of course, curious and amusing results. Other good pictures are also being shown, and Mr. Flatt and Miss Flo Brooks are still giving their entertaining comedy turns.

Each year they put a few guineas in the savings bank.

"In another year," said the old woman, "I should have had two cows."

They had heard rumours of the war, of course. But it seemed far away. They laughed at the stories people told them of strangers who came into little Belgian communities and burned down houses. They were quite certain the burgomasters would deal with such barbarians. Even when they heard guns they were not frightened. The noises were very far away. No one had ever broken the law in their village. The worst that ever happened was when Jan Hooven and his brother got drunk and fought—but then, every one knew the Hoovens.

The old woman caught the repetition of the name Hooven. She nodded her head and smiled. Obviously, she could tell things—

One night they were awakened by the sound of voices outside their door. The Germans were there, but at first these Germans were disposed to be agreeable. They came in with their dirty feet upon the old woman's clean floor, and she scolded, and they called her "Mutter," and laughed. The old man was sulky and quarrelsome.

"Not with me," said the old woman. One gathered that the old man knew better than to quarrel with her. But he growled at the Germans. Then the nice Germans went away and other Germans came, in a mad, denying succession. The temper of the newcomers was progressively bad. They drank all her milk, slept in her bed with their boots on, and swore at her.

"At last," said the priest, "they seem to have been given orders. For they went through the village and burned every house." They struck the old man over the head with a musket, so that he still carries the mark—

He lifted the old man's cap as one would lift the collar of a horse to show a sore shoulder, and there was the half-healed scar.

"And they killed the old woman's cow and ate it, and drove all the villagers along the road toward Antwerp. These poor people have been walking for a fortnight, sleeping by the roadside for the most part, and begging their bread. It was only a little time ago that they were happy and prosperous. Now they have nothing."

The old woman was struck by something in the priest's tone and asked him to translate his words. He did so, and for a moment she was silent. Then she looked up and smiled.

"But," said she, "I had a cow."

NAVAL LOSSES.

British and German:—Interesting Comparison.

London, November 18.—The following comparison is published of British and German naval losses since the war began, the comparison, except as regards armoured cruisers, being in the favour of Britain:—

Armoured cruisers: Great Britain 5, Germany 1.

Light cruisers: Great Britain 5, Germany 9.

Gunboats: Great Britain 2, Germany 8.

Armed liners: Great Britain 1, Germany 3.

Submarines: Great Britain 2, Germany 5.

The Germans have also lost two mine-layers, eight destroyers, and one torpedo boat, according to the German official list.

The totals are: Britain, 15 vessels. Germany, 37 vessels.

The British Losses.

The armed cruisers lost by Great Britain were the *Cressy*, *Aboukir*, and *Hogue*, 12,000 tons each, which were sunk by a submarine in the North Sea; and the *Good Hope*, 14,100 tons, and *Monmouth*, 9,800 tons, respectively sunk and wrecked, after an engagement off the coast of Chili.

The light cruisers were the *Hermes*, 5,600 tons, *Amphion*, 3,366 tons, *Pathfinder*, 2,940 tons, *Pegasus*, 2,135 tons, and *Hawke*, 7,350 tons. Strictly speaking, the last named was not a light cruiser, nor was she classed as such in the "Naval Pocket Book," but she was evidently included in that class in the message, the five armoured cruisers having been accounted for.

The gunboats lost were the *Speedy*, 3,500 tons, and *Niger*, 3,500 tons. The armed liner lost was the *Oceanic*, 17,214 tons; a *White Star* steamer which was wrecked in a fog on the north coast of Scotland.

The submarines lost were the Australian vessel *H.M.A.S. A.E.1* and the *D.5*.

Nameless Germans.

It is impossible to give the names of the German vessels lost, as in several instances no names were given in the cables. The *Undaunted*, for instance, recently sank four destroyers off the Dutch coast, not one of which was identified.

Among vessels identified, however, may be mentioned the protected cruiser *Magdeburg*, 4,650 tons, wrecked and blown up in the Baltic; the famous marauding cruiser *Emden*, destroyed by *H.M.A.S. Sydney* at Cocos Islands; the *Königsberg*, "bottled up" by *H.M.S. Chatham*, on the East African coast; the *U.15*, sunk in the North Sea by the Birmingham's brilliant gunnery; the big armed liner *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, sunk in the Atlantic by the *Highflyer*; and several craft of various descriptions sunk in the harbour of Kiao-chau.

British Superiority Enhanced.

Most of the damage done to the British fleet has been done either by floating mines or submarine attack, and the only German success actually "in action" has been the destruction of the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth*. On the other hand, the Heligoland fight, the defeat of the *Emden*, and the *Undaunted's* feat seem to indicate British personal ascendancy. In point of numbers, the British fleet has a bigger margin of superiority than at the commencement of the war. Having the larger fleet to begin with, had Germany and Britain lost ship for ship, Britain's superiority would have increased. As it is, Germany has lost 37 to Britain's 15, and the recent remarks of Mr. Winston Churchill on Britain's naval superiority seem amply justified. It is worthy of note that few of the British ships lost were new. Some, indeed, including the *Speedy* and the *Niger* were over 20 years old.

MEXICAN UNREST.

Rival Armies Prepare for Big Fight.

Mexico City, Nov. 12.—General Francisco Villa is converging his entire army at Lagos, midway between Aguas Calientes and Queretaro, according to General Pablo Gonzales, commanding the Mexican forces at Queretaro, who still affirms loyalty to General Venustiano Carranza.

Gonzales to-day notified the War Department here, and General Carranza at Cordoba, of Villa's movements.

Gonzales said that his own force numbers 40,000 men, while reinforcements were arriving from other places.

It is believed that a decisive battle will be fought in the vicinity of Queretaro within a few days, as the concentration of Villa's troops at Lagos is said to be the reply to Gonzales' recent ultimatum to Villa that he, and other anti-Carranza generals resign their commands and leave the country immediately.

General Candido Aguilar, in command of most of the troops in the immediate vicinity of Vera Cruz, is believed to be loyal to General Carranza, who is in open conflict with the National Convention, which declared General Eulalio Gutierrez provisional president of Mexico.

U. S. Troops to Stay.

Washington, November 12.—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have decided not to fix a date for the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American troops until it is determined which faction can dominate that section of Mexico sufficiently to carry out the guarantees asked by the United States as a pre-requisite to its withdrawal.

The President is unwilling to withdraw the troops until the various guarantees asked for can be enforced and there is no danger that some other faction on becoming dominant will disclaim responsibility for negotiations hitherto conducted with General Carranza.

The Washington Government does not desire to interfere in any way in the controversy which has arisen between the various military chieftains, but administration officials showed plainly to-day their chagrin at the fact that several generals, who wrote their names on the Mexican flag recently, kissing it as a pledge that they would abide by the acts of the convention at Aguas Calientes, have repudiated their oaths, refusing to support General Eulalio Gutierrez, selected as provisional president.

The United States will continue its custom of dealing with each element that is in de facto control of a certain territory. Special agents are accompanying General Gutierrez, General Villa and General Carranza.

It will take several days for the situation to shape itself definitely, however, and Mexico, according to official reports, is wrapped in a tangle of plots and counter plots between the two elements, in their contest to win the support of the more important military chiefs.

Official advices showed that General Carranza had moved his archives, cabinet and clerical forces to Cordoba for a lengthy stay.

He is understood to have left Mexico City because he doubted the sincerity of the troops guarding the capital.

When General Blanco started from Aguas Calientes for Mexico City to take command there, he was arrested at Silao by General Pablo Gonzales, who hitherto had been regarded as a supporter of Carranza.

Despatches from Aguas Calientes to-night saying that General Gonzales would stand by the convention were taken to mean that Blanco would be released, and that the two men might work in harmony in the control of Mexico City and surrounding territory.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKERTHE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

FRIDAY,

the 18th December, 1914, com-
mencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street,
40 Cases Hoohh "Extra Dry"
Champagne (qts. & pts.)
10 cases Guillemaut "Extra
Dry" Champagne (qts.)
20 cases Spanish Sherry
15 cases Dutch Gin
16 cases English Gin
20 cases Claret
also
30 cases John Begg's Whisky.A Quantity of High Class
Mafia Cigars
comprising—
60 Boxes High Life
50 do Londres
25 do Reina Victoria.
On view from Thursday, the
17th December.Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

SATURDAY,

the 19th December, 1914, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street.A Large Quantity of Silk &
Fancy Goods
comprising—
Silk, Cashmere and Crepe
Embroidered Dress Lengths and
Blouses, Mandarin Coats,
Kimonoes, Dressing Gowns and
Jackets, Silk Shawls, etc.
Gent's Silk Pyjamas & Shirts
Dressing Gowns & Jackets, etc.
Silk Embroidered Bedspreads,
Table Covers, Tea Cosies, etc.
also
A few rolls of Pongee Silk.
On view from Friday the
18th December, 1914.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

SATURDAY,

the 19th December, 1914, com-
mencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street
(for account of the concerned)
WITHOUT RESERVE.A Large Consignment of
Swatow Drawn Work and Em-
broideriescomprising—
Bedspreads, Table cloths and
Napkins to match, Tea Cloths,
Table Runners, Pillow & Cushion
Covers, Dress and Blouse
Lengths, etc.
Embroidered Silk Crepe and
Pongee, Dress and Blouse
Lengths, Silk Shawls, Silk and
Linen Lace Collars and Handker-
chiefs, Mandarin Coats, Carved
Sandalwood Fans, etc., etc.
also
20 Rolls Pongee Silk.
On view from Friday, the
18th December, 1914.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

TUESDAY,

the 22nd December, 1914, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 6
Morrison Hill.A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture.On view from Sunday, the 21st
December, 1914.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—As usual.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAILING
YACHT "CWEEN"—(Hay-
ward-Hayes Design) with or
without motor. Can be inspected
at any time at Ah King's
Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAM-
MERT.Don't forget after the Show
Supper and Light Refreshments
AT KANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

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AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

PRESENTS AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL

An Evening and An Afternoon with the Fairies.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND AT 9.15 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6TH AT 4.30 P.M.

in aid of

THE BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G.,
Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore
R. H. Anstruther, C.M.G.

A BALLET

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"Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"

IN 3 PARTS & 4 TABLEUX.

Booking at Moutries from:

TUESDAY, December 22nd at 9 a.m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

MATINEE:—Children Half Price.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Admitted at Half Price.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 15th December.

The Thrilling Drama

4,000 Feet Long—in 3 Parts.

"IN THE CONSUL'S UNIFORM"

The Latest Gaumont Graphic and a Variety of Comic and
Interesting Pictures.

BERT FLATT & FLO BROOKS,

Musical Entertainers.

Look out for the 3rd Series of

WAR PICTURES.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3

Commencing Wednesday, 16th December.

The great sensational Drama.

"ALONE WITH THE DEVIL"

in 4 parts—Length 6,000 Feet.

"MAX ON THE BRINY"

a good Comedy—Etc; Etc;

Saturday, 19th December.

3rd SERIES. "ROCAMBOLE"

The Terror of Paris

in 4 Parts—Length 7,000 feet.

NOTICES.

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Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is
imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a
little, diluted with water, pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s
and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL.because it positively kills disease
germs, stops infection and instantly
removes bad smells.IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant
of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer
modern high power germicide.Officially adopted throughout the
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or fresh water.Write for Free Booklets—"Practical
Disinfection"
and
"Rules of Health."One Gallon of IZAL makes 400
gallons of efficient disinfecting
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Telephone No. 696.TUCK'S CHRISTMAS CARDS.
PRIVATE GREETING CARDS.
AUTOGRAPH CARDS
IN BOXES.LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1915.Don't forget after the Show
Supper and Light Refreshments
AT KANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	21
" Roast,—Shiu	"	21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	"	19
" Soup,—Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lan	"	33
" Sausages,—Ngau Oheung	"	26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set	12
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each	60
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	"	\$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	"	14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	"	22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	"	12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	"	12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	"	20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	"	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk	set	\$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pui Kwai	lb.	26
" Leg,—Yeung Pui	"	26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shau	"	24
" Saddle	"	27
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Ohong	"	27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set	24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	"	14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head,—Chu Tau	"	16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	"	12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	"	18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	"	18
" Pork Chop,—Chu Pui Kwai	"	26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	"	26
" Leg,—Chu Pui	"	30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheeps' Head and Feet,—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each	8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	"	12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	"	12
Sucking Pigs, to order,—Chu Tsai	"	22
Suet,—Shang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	"	27
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Oheung	"	20
Lard,—Chu Yau	"	22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks,—Ap	"	24
Doves,—Pan Kau	"	18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb.	34
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese,—Ngo	"	24
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	25
Snipe,—Sha Tsui	each	23
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	65
" Hen, " " Nal	"	45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream,—Pin Yu	"	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp,—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish,—Chik Yu	"	15
Codfish,—Man Yu	"	16
Crabs,—Hoi	"	24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	"	18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	"	14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	"	15
Dog Fish,—Tui To Sha	"	12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	"	13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sui Yu	"	20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	"	32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	"	33
Garoupa,—Shak Pan	"	45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	"	18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	"	23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	28
Labrus,—Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach,—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters,—Lang Ha	"	30
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	"	32
Mcillet,—Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	"	24
Parrot Fish,—Kai Kung Yu	"	12
Perch,—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike,—Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	"	14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Ohong	"	28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Ohong	"	32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	"	40
Ray,—Pai Pa Sha	"	12
Rock Fish,—Shak Kau Kung	"	18
Roach,—Chan Yu	"	12
Salmon,—Ma Yau	"	35
Shark,—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate,—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps,—Ha	"	24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	"	32
Soles,—Fat Sha Yu	"	32
Tench,—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot,—Oho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	"	64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	"	18
" (Chesfoo)—Tis Chan Ping Khe	"	18
" Small,—Hoi Tong	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	18
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chiu	"	8
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Fong Lut	"	18

肉食

Carambola,—Yeung To	each	10
Cocoanuts,—Ye Tse	each	12
Grapes,—Po Tai Tse	lb.	30
Lemons, China,—Ling Mang	"	6
" America,—Kam Shan Ling Mang	"	12
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	"	30
" Fresh	"	30
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	lb.	10
" Sweet	"	10
Pears, (American)—K'm San Shoot Lay	"	10
" (Canton), Cooking,—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tse	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Fun Ti Po Lo	each	10
" 2nd "—Chung-tang Po Lo	"	10
Plantain,—Tai Chiu	lb.	3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam,—Chiu Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwat	"	15
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb.	15
" Green,—Sang Hop Tse	"	15
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chai	lb.	10
" Cheuk	"	10
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Mou Pin Tau	"	10
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	"	10
" Sprout,—Ah Chai	"	10
" Long,—Tau Kok	"	10
Beet Root,—Hung Chai Tau	each	8
Bitter Squash,—Fu Kwa	"	8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuen Kwa	"	8
" Red,—Hung Ko	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	"	10
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai	"	14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots,—Kam Shun	"	12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai	"	12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	"	30
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	"	18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	"	12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	"	8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tse Keung	"	6
" old,—Lo Keung	"	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each	5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shang Tsai	"	1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Oho Ko	"	35
Mask Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	10
Okros	lb.	12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green,—Shang Ohong	"	8
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	8
Parley,—Kun Tsai	lb.	8
Green Peas,—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	"	3
" Japan,—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	"	3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	"	8
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	"	1
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	12
Sage,—Tse So	"	1
Shallots,—Kon Ching Tau	"	8
Spinach,—Yin Tsai	"	5
Tomatoes,—Fan Ke	"	8
Taro,—Wu Tau	"	6
Turnips, Punli, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	"	1
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	1
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Tsai	"	15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngu	"	6
Yams,—Ta Shu	"	6
" English,—Yeung Kan Chai	"	1
" Tau	"	1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government, list
of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the
30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule
of maximum retail prices:—

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	\$4.50
per lb.	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	30
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.)	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	12
Granulated, per lb.	12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	11
" No. 2 " " "	10
4. Frozen Meat:—	
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published
on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red
ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in
the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chair-
man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at
the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in
Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

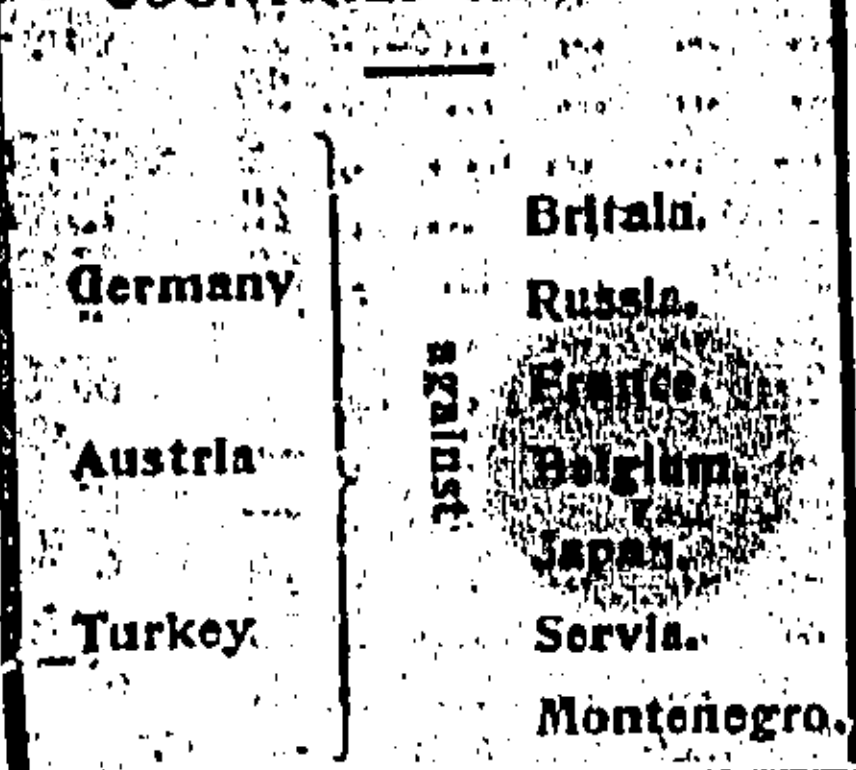
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than
China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more
than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony
on the 25th July, 1914.Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on sub-
sidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2
in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclama-
tion No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule)
shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge
of 15 per cent.

菓子

杏仁	每斤	18
花生	每斤	18
芝麻	每斤	18
核桃	每斤	18
栗子	每斤	18
瓜子	每斤	18
糖果	每斤	18
餅乾	每斤	18
蜜餞	每斤	18
果醬	每斤	18
果乾	每斤	18
果粉	每斤	18
果糖	每斤	18
果油	每斤	18
果酒	每斤	18
果醋	每斤	18
果茶	每斤	18
果奶	每斤	18
果冰	每斤	18
果糖	每斤	18
果油	每斤	18
果酒	每斤	18
果醋	每斤	18
果茶	每斤	18
果奶	每斤	18
果冰	每斤	18

DIARY OF WAR

COUNTRIES AT WAR.



ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.
 Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.
 Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.
 Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.
 Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.
 Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
 1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
 1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
 July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
 July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
 July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
 July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
 July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.
 July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
 August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.
 August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Concessions to Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
 August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.
 August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector-General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.
 August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigsluise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.
 August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.
 August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.
 August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; all forces ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Haselt and Ramillies.
 August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey.
 August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire another.
 August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.
 August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.
 August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.
 August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians repulse Austrians along the Drina.
 August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.
 August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.
 August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.
 August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.
 August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.
 August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Maizieres.
 Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.
 Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.
 September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.
 September 4.—Russians occupy Galicia. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.
 September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.
 September 8.—Russians capture Migajoff and Rawarvika; and convert Galicia into Russian Province.
 September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.
 Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.
 Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberhsheide, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German off wing retreating.
 Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarvika, and occupy Ozeronovitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Sava. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.
 Sept. 18.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.
 Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.
 Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Oressy and Hogue, sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.
 Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.
 Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.
 Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.
 Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported hal way to Buda Pest.
 Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.
 Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.
 Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.
 Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.
 Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.
 Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.
 Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.
 Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in peace separately during the war.

Real progress reported.
 Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Ponopros (Emilia's supply ship) off Samatra.
 Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Apre to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.
 Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.
 Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported; notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.
 Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.
 Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.
 Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.
 Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.
 Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.
 Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.
 Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilos, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.
 Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.
 Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras; but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.
 Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Taingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.
 Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

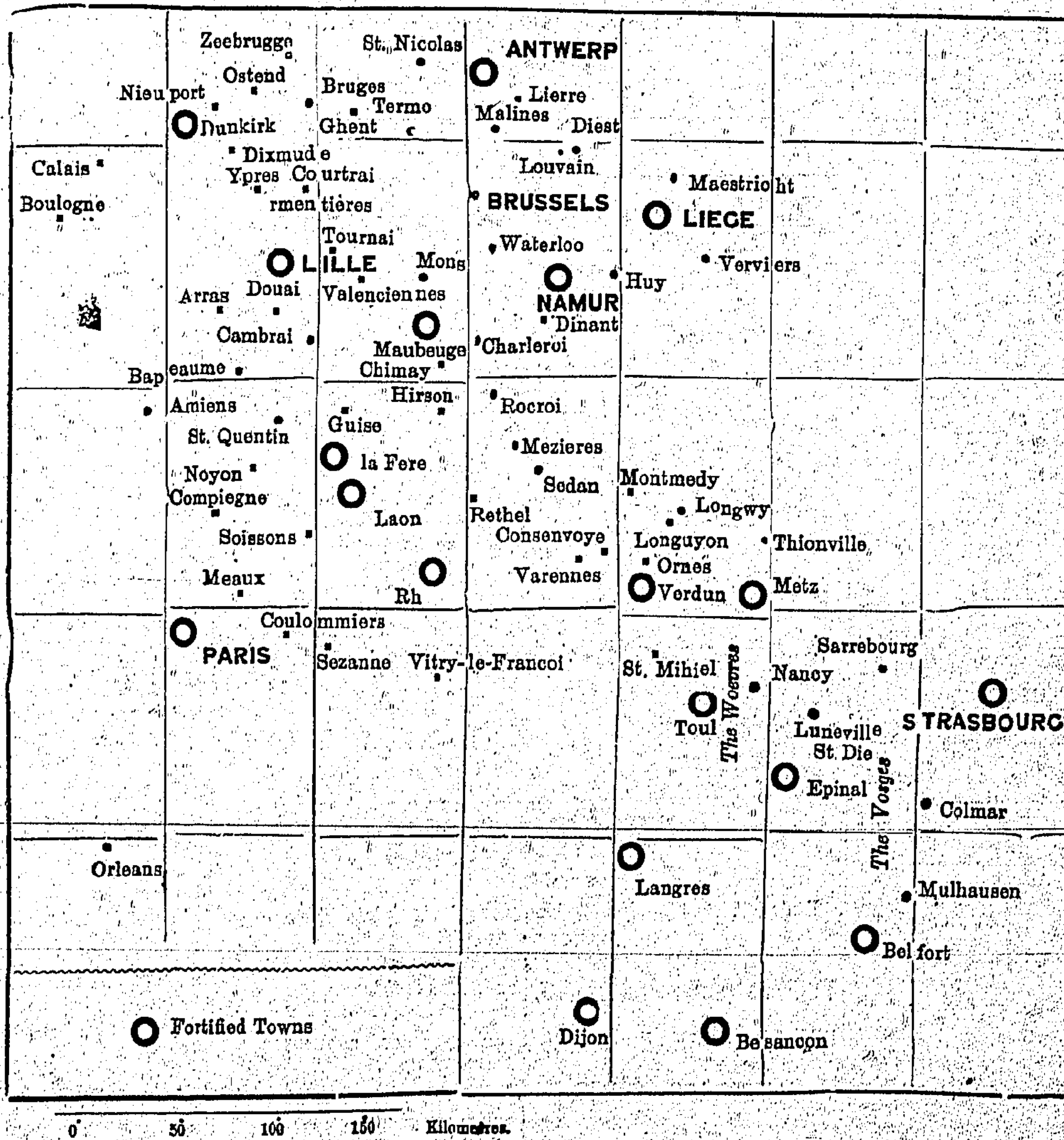
that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.
 Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.
 Nov. 4.—German cruiser York strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks.
 Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.
 Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.
 Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.
 Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Taingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.
 Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents

given great reception a Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Cocos Islands by H.M.S. Sydney. Engagement ensues. Emden goes ashore and is burnt out. Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.
 Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Raddi River, German East Africa. Sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.
 Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium. Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.
 Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.
 Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.
 Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.
 (Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have resumed the offensive in Flanders and made substantial progress.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for \$225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the W. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopu, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 108,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U13 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Price of Wales' Fund totals £4,000,000. King George and President Poincaré visit British forces. Germany apologizes to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wavre captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that after

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Barton, Major R., Artillery, Moss, London P. O.
Bongniu Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.
Brandt, Dorothy, Lyman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Cohan, Sydney, Hongkong Hotel, London.
Collins, Passenger Oriental, Bangkok.
Eriksen, Mrs., Peak Hotel, Bangkok.
Glasgow, Fochow.
Heise, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Kulimining, Manila.
Makingsen, 4200 Building House, Seattle.
Oanlay, Cholon.
Phoenkachun, Bantham St., Makassar.
Pongee, San Francisco.
Sanchiong, Bantham St., Makassar.
Siddha Cangany, Nanjangud, Signon, Saigon.
Yee Kee Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thame.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent, Hongkong, Dec. 10th, 1914.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd., Aleher, Yokohama.
Bouman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Chueghong, Shanghai.
Itahang, Yonlo Street, Antung Jan.

Paul Pedrini, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.
Powhingchong, Yokohama.
Quanyang, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
Socolinik Astor, Saratow, Suzanne Tawain, Post Office, Shanghai.
Tongweo, Kobe.

A. B. SORESEN, Actg. Superintendent, Hongkong, Dec. 11th, 1914.

Ghurkas Again.
Dunkirk, Nov. 21.—The Indians have for several days faced a terrific assault in the La Bassee region, and their ranks have been daily thinned by artillery and machine gun fire. A Gurkha company was terribly worried by the fire from a German trench two hundred yards distant. Four of the little brown men during the night crept away, and soon after a sudden cry of terror was heard from the German trench. Then there were sounds of a brief struggle with an invisible foe, who slashed and stabbed at the Germans. The latter took panic, and fled to the rear and the four Gurkhas returned to their trench unscathed. Daylight revealed silent mitrailleuses in the German trench, and the gashed bodies of fifteen of its defenders.

six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £160,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Beyers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vaal River. Announced that German cruisers Schernhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders. Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassee and Vermeles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

December 12.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 13.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassee and Vermeles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

December 14.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 15.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassee and Vermeles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

December 16.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 17.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassee and Vermeles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

December 18.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 19.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassee and Vermeles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

December 20.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 21.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassee and Vermeles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letters for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong & Canton Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unregistered letters and Post-Cards may now be sent to Tsingtau.

On and after this date the names of steamers carrying mail to all parts of the world will be reinserted.

The Malta, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Sunday, the 15th inst., is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 8 a.m.

The Shidzuoka Maru, with the American Mail is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 20th inst.

The Nankin, with the English Mail left Singapore on Sunday, the 13th inst., and is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 8 a.m.

The Shidzuoka Maru, with the American Mail is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 20th inst.

Siberian, Malta, 18th inst.
English, Nankin, 19th inst.
American, Shidzuoka Maru, 20th inst.

MAILS DUE.
Siberian, Malta, 18th inst.
English, Nankin, 19th inst.
American, Shidzuoka Maru, 20th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.
Fort Bayard—Per SUIKAI, 18th inst., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAI-CHING, 18th Dec., 1 p.m.
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe—Per MALTA, 18th inst., 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19th Dec.
Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per ST. ALBANS, 19th inst., 10 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chingchow, Br. 1193, J. Doyle, 17th inst.
Holbow, 16th inst., Cemona, Stone—S. T. & Co.

Filthof, Norw. s.s. 891, J. Christensen, 16th inst.—Karatsu, 9th inst., Gau—Green Is. Cement Co.

Selin, Norw. s.s. 854, D. Hovbender, 16th inst.—Bangkok, 5th inst., Rice—T. & Co.

Fukin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3087, Chisaki, 16th inst.—Moj, 10th inst., Coal—M. B. K.

Nio Maru, Jap. s.s. 1136, Dawoyagi, 16th inst.—Keelung, 13th inst., Ballast—Order.

Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,355, W. L. Jones, 16th inst.—Shanghai, 13th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Chenan from Shanghai—Mr and Mrs Lladad, Mr & Miss Frater, Stokers, Cook, Bowbay, Mayco, SS Ward.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Perla for San Francisco etc.—Miss S. C. Brackbill, Messrs F. Metcalfe, F. Norton, H. Nelson, Mok Lai-yung, Paul Pedrini, Miss & Mrs H. N. Bierbaum, Mrs A. O. York, T. H. Cording, Mr & Mrs B. W. Seymour, A. H. Delano, Van Kan-lan, S. L. Cohan, Lau Kum-pun, M. E. Zaralero.

Siberian Mail, Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per NANKIN, 19th Dec., 2 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday 24th Dec.

Siberian Mail, Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 19th Dec., 3 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 24th inst.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 19th Dec., 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th Dec.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 20th Dec., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui—Per DAICI MARU, 20th inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 21st inst., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAIYANG, 22nd Dec., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 22nd Dec., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 22nd inst., 3 p.m.

Straits—Per HOPSANG, 22nd inst., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy via Takao & Anping—22nd inst., 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec.

Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles, and United Kingdom—Per KITANO M., 23rd inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 23rd Dec., noon.

THURSDAY, 24th Dec.

Haiphong & Pakhoi—Per HUICHOW, 24th inst., 9 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Yokohama & Tacoma—Per CHICAGO M., 24th inst., 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 25th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAITAN, 25th inst., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 29th Dec.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 29th Dec., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8th Jan. 1915.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANGSHA, 18th Jan., 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

14th Dec. to 20th Dec., 1914.

High Water Mean Time.

Low Water Mean Time.

in morning, a afternoon.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 10.55—Pressure has further decreased over the China coast especially in the neighbourhood of Weihaiwei. It has increased considerably over Japan.

The anticyclone has moved eastwards and is central to the south of Japan this morning. The depression has passed into the Pacific.

The moon will be temporarily interrupted to the north of Fochow, and moderate easterly winds may be expected over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, light to moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

17th Dec., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind Force. Weather.

Wootok 7a 30.06 18-50 ss 0 0

Namuro 6a 29.97 w 2 2

Hakodate 30.11 waw 0 0

Tokio 30.14 waw 1 1

Koshi 30.21 se 4 4

Nagasaki 30.23 s 1 1

Kagawa 30.20 asw 1 1

Oshima 30.17 ne 1 1

Naha 30.11 ne 4 4

Ishijima 30.14 0 0

Bonin Is. 29.98 40 91 w 4 0

Chetoo 30.16 39 ss 2 2

Whaiwai 30.13 50 ss 3 3

Chungking 30.16 53 87 v 2 2

Shanghai 30.18 56 81 n 1 1

Sharp P. 30.13 e 2 2

Amoy 30.12 n 4 4

Swatow 30.12 n 4 4

Taiwan 30.12 n 4 4

Koshan 30.12 n 4 4

P'ores 30.12 n 4 4

Canton 30.12 n 4 4

H'kong 30.12 n 4 4

Cap Rock 30.12 n 4 4

Macao 30.12 n 4 4

Wuchow 30.12 n 4 4

Fakhoi 30.12 n 4 4

Holbow 30.12 n 4 4

Phullen 30.12 n 4 4

Tourane 30.12 n 4 4

C. B. J. 30.12 n 4 4

Manila 30.12 n 4 4

Legaspi 30.12 n 4 4

Hollo 30.12 n 4 4

Bacool 30.12 n 4 4

Cebu 30.12 n 4 4

Labuan 29.95 ss

C. W. Jeffries, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 17.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

at 5 p.m. at 4 a.m. at 5 p.m.

Barometer 30.14 30.14 30.13

Temperature 68 64 70

Humidity 44 69 54

Wind Direction W E E

Force 2 1 3

Weather c c c

Rain 0 0 0

Highest open air temperature in the 24 hours 70

Lowest 64

H.K. Observatory, 17th December.

T. F. CLATTON, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.